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WHITE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
TEXTS.

HORACE
BOOK IV.



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WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

THE FOURTH BOOK
OF THE
ODES OF HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY
AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c

BY
JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

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P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some parts of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and *Æsop*—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular 'Text.' In the *Vocabularies*, however, to *Eutropius* and *Æsop*—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of **GRAMMAR**, as well as with **ETYMOLOGY**, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : January, 1877.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
METRES AND VERSES
OCCURRING IN THE
FOURTH BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

METRE (*μέτρον*, “measure”) denotes sometimes a definite order of verses ; sometimes a combination of two feet (*διποδία*), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapæst) ; and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term “Metre,” as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word *μέτρον* ; viz. *monomētr*, *dimētr*, *trimētr*, *tetramētr*, *pentamētr*, *hexamētr*, i.e. “of one metre, of two metres,” etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (*στροφικός*, “pertaining to a *στροφή*, or the turning” of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, “the strain sung” during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called *Distichon* (*διστίχον*, “of two rows or verses”) ; when four, *Tetra-stichon* (*τετράστιχον*, “of four rows or verses”).

METRES.

I. *Alcaic Metre* or *Strophē* :—two Alcaic hendecasyllables, an Alcaic enneasyllable, and an Alcaic deca-syllable. Odes 4, 9, 14, 15.

II. *First Archilochian Metre* :—alternate lines of Hexameters and lesser Archilochian verses. Ode 7.

III. *First Asclepiadean Metre* :—formed by the continuous use of the lesser Asclepiad in a series. Ode 8.

IV. *Second Asclepiadean Metre* :—a Glyconic verse and the lesser Asclepiad, alternately. Odes 1, 3.

V. Greater Asclepiadean Metre—formed by the continuous use of the greater Asclepiad in a series. Ode 10.

VI. First Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza—three lesser Asclepiad verses followed by a Glyconic. Odes 5, 12.

VII. Second Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza—two lesser Asclepiad verses, a Pherecratēan verse, and a Glyconic. Ode 13.

VIII. Sapphic Metre or Strophē—three Sapphic hendecasyllables, and an Adonius. Odes 2, 6, 11.

VERSES.

Verses are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the “Base” (*βάσις*, in the meaning of “a foundation”).

A verse written in *διποδία* (except the Anapæstic), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (*ἀκαταληκτικός*, “not leaving off”). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (*καταληκτικός*, “leaving off”); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (*βραχυκαταληκτικός*, “leaving off short”); of three syllables—in other words having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic*. (*ὑπερκαταληκτικός*, “leaving off excessively”).

N.B. *Cæsura* (*cæsura*, “a cutting”; hence “a pause or division” in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a line by the end of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of “division, a cutting asunder”) is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines ||. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure + being placed after its last syllable.

SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

I. Hexameter, or Heroic, Verse—a description of this

verse may be found in any Latin Grammar which in any degree treats of Prosody.

2. Lesser Archilochian Verse, which takes its name from Archilochus, a Greek poet of Paros:—a dactylic trimeter catalectic in dissyllabum :

*Brūmā rē|cūrrīt īn|ers
Pūlvīs ēt | ūmbrā sūm|us.*

3. Adonius or Adonic Verse:—a dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the other a spondee or trochee:

*Nōmīnā | pōntō
Pīndārīs | ūre
Mōrē mōdōque.*

4. Alcaic enneasyllable (line of nine syllables) :—an Iambic trimeter hypercatalectic. Strictly, the first foot should be a spondee : cæsura occurs at the third half foot, and incision at the close of the third foot :

Pērmīs|it ēx|pērtūs || fīdēl|em
Vērni|qu* jām | nūmbīs || rēmōt|is.*

There are occasional departures from this arrangement: e.g.

*Nūnc īn | rēlūctāntēs || drācōn|es
Ūtcūn|qu* dē|fīcē|rē mōr|es
Pōrtūs | Alēx'āndrē d sūp|plex.*

COMPOUND VERSES.

1. VERSE with a DACTYLIC BASE.

Alcaic decasyllable (line of ten syllables):—two dactyls as base, followed by two trochees (trochaic monometer) :

*Jūpītēr | īn Gānȳ + | mēdē | flāvo
Ēgīt īm|ōr dāpīs + | ātquē | pīgna.*

2. VERSES with a SPONDAIC BASE.

a. Greater Asclepiad Verse:—a spondee as base, followed by three choriambi (—u—u—) and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first and second choriambi :

*ō crūd + | ēlls ādhūc || ēt Vēnērīs || mūnērībūs | pītēns
Inspēr + | ātā tūx || quūn vēnēt || plūmā sūpērbīx.*

b. Lesser Asclepiad Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by two choriambi and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first choriambus :

*Dōnā + | rēm pālērās || grātāquē cōm|mōdus
Cēnsōr + | inē mēis || ērā sōdāl|ibus.*

c. Glyconic Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus :

*Íntēr + | mīssā Vēnūs | dū
Nōn sūm + | quālīs ērām | bōnæ.*

d. Pherecratean Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by a dactyl and a trochee or spondee :

*Vis fōrm + | ösdā vīd|ēri
Mūltō + | nōn sīnē | rīsu.*

3. VERSES with a TROCHAIC BASE.

Sapphic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—a trochaic monometer, of which the second foot is always a spondee, as base ; followed by a dactyl and two trochees. Cæsura properly takes place at the first syllable of the dactyl :

Pindār|ūm quīs + | quīs stūdēt | āmūl|āri
Nīl|tūr pēn + | nīs* vītrē|ō dā|tūrūs.*

The cæsura sometimes occurs after the first short syllable of the dactyl :

Sīvē | quōs ēl + | ēt dōm'ūm rē|dūcīt
Dīvēs | ēl lāsc + | īvā* tēn|ētquē | grāta.*

4. VERSE with IAMBIC BASE.

Alcaic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—an iambic dimeter hypercatalectic as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus. Incision takes place at the end of the base :

*Quālēm | mīnistr + | ūm || fūlmēntē āl|ītem
Cū rēx | dō + | rūm || rēgnūm īn dīvēs | vāgas.*

The base being iambic, an iambus might be expected to be at least frequent in the first foot. This, however, is rarely the case, the spondee being generally employed.

Q. HORATI
FLACCI CARMINUM
LIBER QUARTUS.

I.

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves ? Parce, precor, precor.
Non sum, qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
Quò blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestiviùs in domum
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.
Namque et nobilis, et decens,
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
Et centum puer artium, 15
Late signa feret militiæ tuæ ;

Et, quandoque potentior
 Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,
 Albanos prope te lacūs
 Ponet marmoream sub trabe citrēā.
 Illic plurima naribus
 Duces thura, lyræque et Berecyntiæ
 Delectabere tibiæ
 Mixtis carminibus non sine fistulā
 Illic bis pueri die,
 Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
 Laudantes, pede candido
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 Me nec femina nec puér
 Jam nec spes animi credula mutui
 Nec certare juvat mero,
 Nec vincire novis tempora floribus.
 Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur
 Manat rara meas lacrima per genas ?
 Cur facunda parum decoro
 Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?
 Nocturnis ego somniis
 Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
 Te per gramina Martii
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.

II.

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari,
 Iule, ceratis ope Dædaleā
 Nititur pennis vitro daturus
 Nomina ponto.

CARMINUM LIB. IV. ii.

3

Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbræ
Quem super notas aluere ripas,
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore ;

5

Laureā donandus Apollinari,
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos
Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
Lege solutis ;

10

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum
Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justā
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ
Flamma Chimæræ ;

15

Sive, quos Elea domum reducit
Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve
Dicit et centum potiore signis
Munere donat ;

20

Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum
Plorat, et vires animumque moresque
Aureos educit in astra, nigroque
Invidet Orco.

Multa Diræcum levat aura cycnum,
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos
Nubium tractūs : ego apis Matinæ
More modoque,

25

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

30

Concines majore poëta plectro
 Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroceſ
 Per ſacrum clivum meritā decoruſ
 Fronde Sygambros :

Quo nihil majus meliusve terriſ
 Fata donavere bonique divi,
 Nec dabunt, quamviſ redeant in aurum
 Tempora priscum.

Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis
 Publicum ludum ſuper impetrato
 Fortis Auguſti reditu, forumque
 Litibus orbum.

Tum meæ (ſi quid loquor audiendum)
 Vocis accedet bona pars : et, " O Sol
 Pulcher, O laudande !" canam, recepto
 Cæſare felix.

Tuque dum procedis, " Io triumphe ! "
 Non ſemel dicemus, " Io triumphe ! "
 Civitas omnis, dabimusque diviſ
 Tura benigniſ.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
 Me tener ſolvet vitulus, relictā
 Matre qui largis juveneſcit herbiſ
 In mea vota,

Fronte curvatoſ imitatuſ ignes
 Tertiuſ Lunæ referentis ortuſ,
 Quà notam duxit niveuſ videri,
 Cetera fulvus.

III.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel
 Nascentem placido lumine videris,
 Illum non labor Isthmius.
 Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
 Curru ducet Achaico 5
 Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio :
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
 Romæ principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros : 15
 Et jam dente minùs mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureæ
 Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O, mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
 Romanæ fidicen lyrae :
 Quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tuum est.

IV.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem—
 Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas

Permitit expertus fidelem
Jupiter in Ganymede flavo—

Olim juventus et patrius vigor
Nido laborum propulit inscum,
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Insolitos docuere nisūs

Venti paventem ; mox in ovilia
Demisit hostem vividus impetus ;
Nunc in reluctantes dracones
Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ ;

Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
'Interita fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulsum leonem,
Dente novo peritura, vidit :

Videre Rhætis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici—quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazoniæ securi

Dextras obarmet quærere distuli ;
Nec scire fas est omnia—sed diu
Latèque victrices catervæ,
Consilijis juvenis revictæ,

Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
Posset, quid Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Nerones.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis.
Est in juvencis est in equis patrum
Virtus ; neque imbellem feroce
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultūs pectora roborant ;
Utcunque defecere mores,
Indecorant benè nata culpæ.

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris,

Qui primus almā risit adoreā,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceu flamma per tædas vel Eurus
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos :

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal :
“ Cervi, luporum præda rapacium,
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

“ Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra
Natosque maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

30

35

40

45

50

55

Q. HORATI FLACCI

“ Duris ut ilex tōnsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Dicit opes animumque ferro. 60

“ Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem ;
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

“ Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit ; 65
Luctere, multā prouet integrum
Cum laude victorem geretque
Prælia conjugibus loquenda.

“ Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos ; occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto. 70

“ Nil Claudiæ non perficiunt manūs ;
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit, et curæ sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.” 75

V.

DIVIS orte bonis, optime Romulæ
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu ;
Maturum redditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto concilio redi.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ ; 5
 Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
 Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
 Et soles meliùs nitent.

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido
 Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora 10
 Cunctantem spatio longiùs annuo
 Dulci distinet a domo,

Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
 Curvo nec faciem litore demovet :
 Sic desideriis icta fidelibus 15
 Quærit patria Cæsarem.

Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat ;
 Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas ;
 Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ ;
 Culpari metuit Fides ; 20

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris ;
 Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas ;
 Laudantur simili prole puerperæ ;
 Culpam Poena premit comes.

Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ? 25
 Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
 Fetūs, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ
 Bellum curet Iberiæ ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
 Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores : 30
 Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris
 Te mensis adhibet deum :

Te multā prece, te prosequitur mero
 Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
 Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris
 Et magni memor Herculis.

35

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
 Præstes Hesperiæ ! dicimus integro
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
 Quum Sol oceano subest.

40

VI.

DIVE, quem proles Niobea magnæ
 Vindicem linguæ Tityosque raptor
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope vitor altæ
 Phthius Achilles,

Ceteris major, tibi miles impar ;
 Filius quamquam Thetidis marinæ
 Dardanas turres quateret tremendā
 Cuspide pugnax.

5

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
 Procidit latè posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro.

10

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
 Sacra mentito malè feriatos
 Troas et lætam Priami choreis
 Falleret aulam ;

15

Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas ! heu !

Nescios fari pueros Achivis

Ureret flammis, etiam latentem

Matris in alvo :

20

Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratæ

Vocibus, divum pater annuisset

Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos

Alite muros.

Doctor argutæ fidicen Thaliæ,

25

Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,

Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,

Levis Agyieu.

Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem

Carminis nomenque dedit poëtae.

30

Virginum primæ, puerique claris

Patribus orti,

Deliæ tutela deæ fugaces

Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,

Lesbium servate pedem meique

35

Pollicis ictum,

Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,

Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,

Prosperam frugum celeremque pronos

Volvere menses.

40

Nupta jam dices : Ego dñs amicum,

Seculo festas referente luces,

Reddidi carmen docilis modorum

Vatis Horatii.

VII.

DIFFUGERE nives ; redeunt jam gramina campis
 Arboribusque comæ ;
 Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
 Flumina prætereunt ;
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
 Ducere nuda choros.
 Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et alnum
 Quæ rapit Hora diem.
 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Aëstas
 Interitura, simul 10
 Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit ; et mox
 Bruma recurrit iners.
 Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
 Nos, ubi decidimus,
 Quò pius Aeneas, quò dives Tullus et Ancus, 15
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora dī superi ?
 Cuncta manūs avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo. 20
 Quum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria,
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas.
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
 Liberat Hippolytum,
 Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

VIII.

DONAREM pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis æra sodalibus ;
 Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
 Graiorum ; neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas ;
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus,
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 Sed non hæc mihi vis : nec tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ
 Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ,
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
 Ejus, qui domitā nomen ab Africā
 Luciferus rediit, clariūs indicant
 Laudes, quām Calabré Pierides ; neque, 15
 Si chartæ sileant, quod benè feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ?
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum
 Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis. 20
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori ;

Cœlo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
Optatis epulis impiger Hercules ;
Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates ;
Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitū.

30

IX.

NE forte credas interitura, quæ
Longè sonantem natus ad Aufidum
Non antè vulgatas per artes
Verba loquor socianda chordis.

Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
Cæque, et Alcæi minaces,
Stesichorique graves, Camenæ;

5

Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas ; spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æolæ fidibus puellæ.

10

Non sola comptos arsit adulteri
Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
Mirata regalesque cultus
Et comites, Helene Lacæna;

15

Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu: non semel Ilios
Vexata: non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusye solus

20

Dicenda Musis prælia : non ferox
 Hector, vel acer Deiphobus, graves
 Excepit ictūs pro pudicis
 Conjugibus puerisque primus.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
 Multi : sed omnes illacrimabiles
 Urgentur ignotique longā
 Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

Paulūm sepultæ distat inertiae
 Celata virtus. Non ego te meis
 Chartis inornatum silebo,
 Totve tuos patiar labores

Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
 Obliviones. Est animus tibi
 Rerumque prudens, et secundis
 Temporibus dubiisque rectus ;

Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
 Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ ;
 Consulque non unius anni,
 Sed quoties bonus atque fidus

Judex honestum prætulit utili,
 Rejecit alto dona nocentium
 Vultu, per obstantes catervas
 Explicuit sua victor arma.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris
 Rectè beatum : rectius occupat
 Nomen beati, qui deorum
 Muneribus sapienter uti

25

30

35

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45

Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
Pejusque leto flagitium timet ; 50
Non ille pro caris amicis
Aut patriā timidus perire.

X.

O CRUDELIS adhuc et Veneris muneribus potens,
Insperata tuæ quum veniet pluma superbiæ,
Et, quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,
Nunc et, qui color est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,
Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam ; 5
Dices, Heu ! quoties te speculo videris alterum,
Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puer fuit ?
Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

XI.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cadus ; est in horto,
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;
Est hederæ vis

Multa, quā crines religata fulges. 5
Ridet argento domus ; ara castis
Vincta verbenis avet immolato
Spargier agno.

Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ ; 10
Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
Vertice fumum.

Ut tamen nōris quibus advoceris
 Gaudiis, Idūs tibi sunt agendae,
 Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ
 Findit Aprilem : 15

Jure sollennis mihi, sanctiorque
 Pæne natali proprio, quōd ex hac
 Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes
 Ordinat annos. 20

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,
 Non tuæ sortis juvenem, puella
 Dives et lasciva, tenetque gratā
 Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras 25
 Spes ; et exemplum grave præbet ales
 Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus
 Bellerophontem,

Semper ut te digna sequare, et ultra
 Quām licet sperare nefas putando 30
 Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
 Finis amorum—

Non enim posthac aliā calebo
 Feminā,—condisce modos, amandā
 Voce quos reddas ; minuuntur atræ 35
 Carmine curæ.

XII.

JAM Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
 Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ ; c

Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hibernā nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
Infelix avis et Cecropiae domūs
Æternum opprobrium, quòd malè barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines.

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
Custodes ovium carmina fistulā, 10
Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili ;
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
Nardo vina merebore.

Nardi parvus onyx elicit cadum,
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis
Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax. 20

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tuā
Velox merce veni : non ego te meis
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,
Plenā dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri, 25
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem ;
Dulce est desidere in loco.

XIII.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, dī mea vota, dī
 Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen
 Vis formosa videri,
 Ludisque et bibis impudens,

Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
 Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
 Doctæ psallere Chiaæ
 Pulchris excubat in genis.

Importunus enim transvolat aridas
 Quercūs, et refugit te, quia luridi
 Dentes, te quia rugæ
 Turpant et capitis nives.

Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ,
 Nec clari lapides tempora, quæ semel
 Notis condita fastis
 Inclusit volucris dies.

Quò fugit Venus ? heu ! quòve color ? decens
 Quò motus ? quid habes illius, illius,
 Quæ spirabat Amores,
 Quæ me surpuerat mihi,

Felix post Cinaram notaque et artium
 Gratarum facies ? Sed Cinarae breves
 Annos fata dederunt,
 Servatura diu parem

Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen.
 Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,

5

10

15

20

25

Multo non sine risu,
Dilapsam in cineres facem.

XIV.

QUÆ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos memoresque fastos

Æternet, O, quæ sol habitabiles
Illustrat oras, maxime principum ?
Quem legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos implacidum genus, 10
Breunosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis,

Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.
Major Neronum mox grave prælium
Commisit, immanesque Rhætos 15
Auspiciis pepulit secundis :

Spectandus in certamine Martio
Devota morti pectora liberæ
Quantis fatigaret ruinis :
Indomitas propè qualis undas 20

Exercet Auster, Pleiadum choro
Scindente nubes : impiger hostium
Vexare turmas, et frementem
Mittere equum medios per ignes.

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus 25
 Qui regna Dauni präfluit Apuli,
 Quum sævit horrendamque cultis
 Diluviem meditatur agris :

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade vitor,

Te copias te consilium et tuos
 Præbente divos. Nam, tibi quo die
 Portūs Alexandria supplex 35
 Et vacuam patefecit aulam,

Fortuna lustro prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitūs,
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40

Te Cantaber non ante domabilis,
 Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes
 Miratur, O tutela præsens
 Italiae dominæque Romæ.

Te, fontium qui celat origines, 45
 Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris
 Te beluosus qui remotis
 Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,

Te non paventis funera Galliæ
 Duræque tellus audit Iberiæ ; 50
 Te cæde gaudentes Sygambri
 Compositis venerantur armis.

Q. HORATI FLACCI

XV.

PHŒBUS volentem prælia me loqui
Victas et urbes increpuit lyrā,
 Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor
 Vela darem. Tua, Cæsar, ætas

Fruges et agris rettulit uberes,
Et signa nostro restituit Jovi
 Derepta Parthorum superbis
 Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirinum clausit, et ordinem
Rectum evaganti frena Licentiæ
 Injecit, emovitque culpas,
 Et veteres revocavit artes,

Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ
Crevere vires, famaque et imperi
 Porrecta majestas ad ortū
 Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
Civilis aut vis exiget otium,
 Non ira, quæ procudit enses
 Et miseras inimicat urbes.

Non, qui profundum Danubium bib
Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getæ,
 Non Seres, infidive Persæ,
 Non Tanain prope flumen ort'

CARMINUM LIB. IV. xv. 23

Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris 25
Inter jocosi munera Liberi,

Cum prole matronisque nostris
Rite deos priùs apprecati,

Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,
Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, 30

Trojamque et Anchisen et almæ
Progeniem Veneris canemus.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a or act.	active.	irr. or irreg.	irregular.
abl.	ablative.	Lat.	Latin.
acc.	accusative.	m. or masc.	masculine.
acc. to	according to.	n. or neut.	neuter.
adj.	adjective.	neg.	negative.
adv.	adverb.	nom.	nominative.
ak.	akin.	num.	numeral.
c = cum, i.e. with.		obsol.	obsolete.
cf.	confer, i.e. compare.	pa.	participial adjective.
comm.	common gender.	pass.	passive.
comp.	comparative degree.	part. or p.	participle.
conj.	conjunction.	perf.	perfect.
contr.	contracted.	pers.	person, personal.
lat.	dativite.	pluperf.	pluperfect.
def. or de-	defective.	plur.	plural.
dem. or de-	demonstrative.	pos.	positive degree.
desid.	desiderative.	poss.	possessive.
dissyll.	dissyllable.	prec.	preceding.
esp.	especially.	prep.	preposition.
etym.	etymology.	pres.	present.
f.	feminine.	prob.	probably.
folld.	followed.	pron.	pronoun.
fr.	from.	¶	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
freq.	frequitative.	rel.	relative.
fut.	future.	Sans.	Sanskrit.
gen.	genitive.	sing.	singular.
gov.	governing.	sts.	sometimes.
Gr.	Greek.	subj.	subjunctive.
imperf.	imperfect.	sup.	superlative degree, supine.
inch.	inchoative.	uncontr.	uncontracted.
ind. or indic.	indicative.	v. a.	verb active.
indecl.	indeclinable.	v. dep.	verb deponent.
indef.	indefinite.	v. n.	verb neuter.
inf. or infin.	infinitive.	voc.	vocative.
intens.	intensive.	=	equal to.
interj.	interjection.		
interrog.	interrogative.		

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B.—*Regularly-formed parts of words are not separately given, except for some special reason.*

āb (ā, abs), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of, in the direction of.*

—3. *At, on, in.*—4. Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

āb-ēō, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, v. n. [āb, “away”; ēō, “to go”] *To go away, depart.*

ābes, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of absum.

ābi, imperat. pres. of ābēo.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, 3. v. a. [āb, “off”; rumpo, “to break”] *To break off, tear away;*—at Ode 7, 27 folld. by Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of person.

abs-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. n. [abs (= āb), “away from”; tīnēo, “to hold”] (“To hold one’s self away from”; hence) *To refrain, abstain;*—at Ode 9, 37 folld. by Gen., in imitation of a Greek idiom.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, “away”; sum, “to be”] (“To be away”; hence) 1. *To be*

absent or distant.—2. With Abl.: *To be absent, or removed, from.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, ces si, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ād, “to or towards”; cēdo, “to go”] (“To go to or towards”; hence, with the accessory notion of augmentation) *To be added;*—at Ode 2, 46 = “to join the general cry.”

ac-cūbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, cūbāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-cūbo; fr. ād, “without force”; cūbo, “to lie or lie down”] *To lie or lie down;*—at Ode 12, 18 used of a wine-cask in a store or cellar.

ā-cer, cris, cre, adj. [for ac-cer; fr. AC, root of āc-ūo, “to sharpen”] (“Sharp”; hence) Of persons: In a good sense: 1. *Bold, courageous, brave.*—2. In Adverbial force: *Boldly, courageously, bravely.*

Achāleus, a. um, adj.

(“Achæan”; hence) *Greek, Grecian* [Gr. Ἀχαιός].

Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis; one of the greatest heroes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς].

Achi-vus, va, vum, adj. [for *Achæ-Fus*; fr. *Achæus*, “Achæan”] (“Achæan”; hence) *Greek, Grecian*.

ācū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ācūo, “to sharpen”] (“Sharpened, sharp”; hence) *Violent, severe*.—As Subst.: *ācūta, īrum*, n. plur. (“The violent things,” i. e.) *The perils, dangers, etc.*

ād, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards*.—2. *Up to*.—3. *At, by, near to*.—4. *In answer or reply to*.—5. *In addition to, besides*.—6. With Gerunds or Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, to, in order to*.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [ād, “to”; dūco, “to lead”] (“To lead to” a place; hence) Of thirst as Object: *To bring on, occasion, produce*.

ad-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātūm, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [ād, “to”; vōco, “to call or invite”] With Dat.: *To call, or invite, a person to something*.—Pass.: *ad-vōcor, vōcātūs sun*, vōcāri.

ād-hābēo, hābūi, hābūtūm, hābēre, 2. v. a. [for ād-hābēo; fr. ād, “to”; hābēo, “to have or hold”] (“To hold to” some object; hence) Of persons as Object: *To bring to a place, etc.*—Phrase: *Ad-libere aliquem cōnē, mensa or mensis, etc., To invite one to a banquet, etc.*, Ode 5, 32; see mensa.

ād-huc, adv. [ād, “up to”; huc (old form of hoc), “this”] Of time: *Up to this time, still, yet*.

ad-jācēo, jāci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-jācio; fr. ād, “in addition”; jācio, “to cast”] (“To cast in addition”; hence) *To add*.

ādōrēa, ā; see **ādōrēus**.

ādōrēus, ā, āum, adj. [ādōr, ādōr-is, “spelt”; a species of grain which formed the food of the early Romans] *Of, or belonging to, spelt; consisting of spelt*.—As Subst.: *ādōrēa, ā, f. (sc. dōnātio, “a gift”)* (“A gift of spelt” to brave soldiers as a reward for their gallantry; hence) *Glory, fame, renown, honour*.

ādulter, āri, m. (“An adulterer”; hence) *A paramour, lover*.

Āeacus, i, m. *Āeacus*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Āegina. So great was his justice that after death he was made one of the judges in the lower world [Gr. Αἰάκος].

semūl-or, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. [semūl-us, "a rival"] ("To be an *əmūlus* to" one; hence, in a good sense, "to emulate"; hence, as a consequence) *To equal, or come up to*, by emulating.

1. sem-ūlus, üla, ülum, adj. [akin to im-itor, "to imitate"] ("That imitates; that vies with" another; hence) In a bad sense: *Envious, jealous, etc.*—As Subst.: semūlus, i. m. *A rival.*

2. semūlus, i, m.; see 1. semūlus.

Enēas, æ, m. *Aeneas*; the mythic son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, and ancestor of the Romans. After death he was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Indiges [Gr. *Alīes*].

Æolli-us, a, um, adj. [Æolli-i, "the *Æolii*, or *Æolians*," the people of *Æolis* in Asia Minor] *Of, or belonging to, the *Æolians*; *Æolian*;*—at Ode 9, 12 *Æolia puerilla* = Sappho, a poetess born at Lesbos (now Metelino), an island of the *Ægean* Sea, in which some *Æolians* settled under a leader named Lesbos;—at Ode 3, 12 *Æolium carmen* = a Sapphic or Alcaic poem, the poet Alcaeus having been, as well as Sappho, born at Lesbos.

sequ-or, òris, n. [sequ-o, "to make level"] ("That

which is made level"; hence, "a level surface"; hence) Sing. and Plur. : *The sea even when agitated by storms, etc.; the waters of the sea.*

æs, æris, n. ("Bronze, copper"); hence, as made of *æs*) 1. *A vase of bronze.*—2. *Money* [akin to Sans. *ayas*, "iron"].

æs-tas, tatis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [prob. akin to *æθω*, "to burn or be hot"].

æ-tas, tatis, f. [for æv-tas, fr. æv-um] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence, "life-time, life"; hence) 1. *An age, generation, of persons.*—2. *One's own times, etc.*—3. Of inanimate things: *Age*, i. e. *length of time.*

ætern-o, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v.a. [ætern-us, "eternal"] ("To render *æternus*"; hence) *To perpetuate, immortalize.*

æt-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [contr. fr. ætät-ernus; fr. ætas, ætät-is, "age"] ("Pertaining to *ætas*"; hence, "enduring for a long time"; hence) *Eternal, everlasting.*

ævum, i, n. ("Life-time, life, age"; hence) *Uninterrupted, or never-ending, time; eternity* :—in *ævum, for all time, for ever*, Ode 14, 3 [akin to Sans. *ayus*, "life"; Gr. *alóv*].

Afer, fri, m. ("Afer," a son of the Libyan Hercules; hence, as descended from him) 1. *An African*.—2. **THE African**, i. e. Hannibal; Ode 4, 42.

af-flū-ens, entis, adj. [for ad-flū-ens; fr. *ād*, "by, along"; *flū-o*, "to flow"] *Flowing by or along*;—at Ode 11, 19 of time.

af-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-fulgēo; fr. *ād*, "on"; *fulgēo*, "to shine"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To shine on or upon*.

Afr-īca, īca, f. [Afer, Afr. i; see Afer] ("The land of *Afer*"; i. e.) *Africa*;—at Ode 8, 18 there is an allusion to P. Scipio Africanus Minor, who brought the third Punic war to a close by the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146.

Agāmemnon, önis (Acc. *Agāmemnōna*, Ode 9, 25), m. *Agamemnon*, king of Mycēnæ, grandson of Atreus, son of Pleisthēnes and Aērōpē, brother of Mēnēlāus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces before Troy. On his return home from the destruction of that city he was murdered by his wife and her paramour *Ægisthus* [Gr. *Ἄγαμέμνων*, "Steadfast or Resolute One"]. *Agō*; see *āgo*.

āger, īgri, m. *A field*;—Plur.: *Fields, the country* akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. *ἀγρός*, "a field"; English *acre*].

ag-men, mīnis, n. [*āg-o*, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence, of soldiers, "a column, an army on march"; hence) In the poets: *An army or host; troops*;—at Ode 14, 29 in plur.

agn-us, i, m. *A lamb*;—at Ode 11, 8 = "the blood of a lamb" [akin to *ἀγνός*, "a lamb"].

āgo, īgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. ("To put one's self in motion"; hence) Imperat.: *āge*, *Come, come now*.—3. *To stir up, rouse, excite*.—4. *Of time: To pass, spend* [akin to Gr. *τίγω*; Sans. root *āj*, "to drive"].

Agyi-eus (trisyll.), *ēi* or *ēos* (Voc. *Agyieu*, Ode 6, 28), m. *Agyieus*; a name of Apollo, as the deity presiding over streets and public ways [Gr. *Ἀγυιέύς*, "He—i. e. god—of the streets and public ways"].

Alb-ānus, īna, īnum, adj. [Alb-a, "Alba"; the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of *Æneas*, upon the broad rocky margin between the Alban lake (now

ago di Castello Grandolfo) id Mount Albanus (now Monte Cavo). From its length it obtained the designation of Alba Longa, *i. e.* Long Alba."—As Subst. : *lbanum*, *i. m.* *Alban wine*.

Alcæus, *i. m.* *Alcæus*; a reek poet of Lesbos; see *Ælius* [Gr. Ἀλκαῖος, "Strong ne, or Mighty One"].

al-e-s, *äl-i-tis*, adj. [for al-i-s; fr. *äl-a*, "a wing"; *i*, root 'eo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] "Wing-going"; hence 1.) *With wings, winged*; Ode 11, 3.—As Subst. comm. gen. "A bird," as a winged eature; hence, as omens ere taken from birds) *Omen, igraphy*; Ode 6, 24.—2. *wift, rapid, quick*.

Alexandræa, *æ*, *f.* *Alexandræa* or *Alexandria* (now 'l-Skanderish), the Hellénic ipital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, B.C. 32. The epithet *supplex* plied to it at Ode 14, 35 fers to the submission of leopatra to Augustus, B.C. 30 [Gr. Ἀλεξανδρεῖα, "City of lexander"].

Algidus, *i. m.* [algidus, cold"] ("The cold mount-n") *Algidus*; a high, wooded, id snow-capped mountain ear Rome, sacred to Diana.

äl-ius, *ia*, *iud* (Gen. *älius*; st. *älii*), adj. *Another, other*,

of many [akin to Gr. ἄλ-λος].

al-mus, *ma*, *mum*, adj. [äl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourishing"; hence) 1. *Benign, propitious*.—2. *Beauteous, genial*, etc.

äl-o, *üi*, *itäum* and *tum*, *är*, 3. v. a. ("To nourish"; hence) Poetically of rivers as Object: *To feed, i. e. to increase, render swollen* [akin to Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

Alpes, *üm*, *f. plur.* *The Alps*; the high mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland.

al-ter, *tära*, *täruim* (Gen. *alterius*; Dat. *altéri*), adj. [akin to *äl-ius*, "another"] 1. *One, another; the one, or the other of two*.—2. *Other than what one, etc., formerly was; different*.—As Subst. : *alter*, *m. sing.* *Another, or a different, person; another*.—3. As a numeral: *The second*; Ode 5, 32.

al-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [äl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished, increased by nourishment"; hence) *High, lofty*, whether actually or figuratively.

alv-us, *i. m.* *The womb*.

ämä-bilis, *bile*, adj. [äm(a)-o, "to love"] 1. *Worthy of love*.—2. *Delightful, pleasing*, etc.

ämärus, *a*, *um*, adj. *Bitter*, whether actually or figurative.

ly.—As Subst. : *āmāra, ūrum*, n. plur. *Bitter things, bitternesses*;—at Ode 12, 19 *amara curarum* = *amaras curas*.

Amāzōn-īus, īa, ūrum, adj. [Amāzōn-es, “the Amazons”; a community of warlike women, who dwelt near Thermōdon (now Terma), a river of Pontus] *Of, or pertaining to, the Amazons; Amazonian.*

amb-ūro, ūssi, ūstum, ūrēre, 3. v. a. [amb-i, “around”; ūro, “to burn”] (“To burn around or all round”; hence) *To burn wholly up; to consume by fire.*—Pass. : *ambīrōr, ūstus sum, ūri.*

ambustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ambūro.

1. *ām-īcus, īca, īcūn, adj.* [ām-o, “to love”] 1. *Loving, friendly, kind.*—As Subst. : *āmīcus, i, m.* *A friend.*—2. *Pleasing, agreeable, welcome, delightful;*—at Ode 6, 41 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, 3].

2. *āmīcus, i;* see 1. *āmīcus.*

amnis, is, m. (“Water-conductor”; hence) *A stream, river* [akin to Sans. *apnas*; fr. *ap*, “water”; root NI, “to conduct”].

ām-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. *To love* [akin to Sans. root KAM, “to love”].

ām-or, ūris, m. [ām-o, “to love”] 1. *Love, both in a good and bad sense;*—at Ode

11, 32 in plur.—2. *With Gen. : An eager, or longing, desire for something;* Ode 4, 12.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence expressing doubt: *Or.*—2. With first clause to be supplied: *Whether or not.* *Anācrēon, ontis, m.* *Anācreon;* a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, a town of Ionia [Gr. *Ἀνάκρεων*].

Anchīses, ss (Acc. Anchīsen, Ode 15, 31), m. *Anchīses;* a Trojan prince, son of Capys and father of *Æneas*. He was borne from the flames of Troy on the shoulders of his son. His death is recorded as having taken place at Drepanum [Gr. *Ἀγχίσης*].

Ancus, i, m. *Ancus, i. e. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.*

ān-īma, īmē, f. (“That which breathes or blows”; hence) *A breeze, gale, of wind* [akin to Sans. root AN, “to breathe”].

ān-īmus, īmi, m. (“That which blows or breathes”; hence, “vital power, life”; hence) 1. *The rational soul in man.*—2. *Mind.*—3. *Intellect, reason.*—4. *Courage, spirit.*—5. *Feeling, sentiment.*—6. *Disposition, character.*—7. *Affection* [akin to Sans. root AN, “to breathe”].

·-nūo, nūi, nūtum, nūere, a. [for ad-nūo; fr. *ād*, "to"; nūo, "to nod"] ("To to" in token of assent, hence, "to promise by a"; hence) *To promise*.
 ·-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit";)
 ·) Of time: *A year* n to Sans. *AM*, "to go"; *ati*, "time"; also to Gr. *os* = *τι-αυτός*, "a year"].
 ite, adv. and prep.: 1. .: *Before, previously*.—rep. gov. Acc.: *Before*.
 ntōnius, iī (Voc. *Antōni*, 2, 26), m. *Antonius*; see s.

ius, iā, f. *An old woman*.
 ·-p-ia, is, f. ("The drinker upper" of the dew, juice flowers, etc.; hence) *The* [akin to Sans. root *PI*, "to k"; the *a* is a prefix].
 ·-Yum, iī, n. ("The thing aiming to water"; hence, *ery* or water parsley");
 ·) *Parsley* in general, the *es* of which were often by the ancients offered [akin to Sans. *ap*, "ter"].

pollin-āris, āre, adj. illo, *Apollin-is*, "Apollo"] or *belonging to, Apollo; ed to Apollo*.
 -prēcor, prēcātus sum, iī, l. v. dep. [for ad-*or*; fr. *ād*, "to"; prēcor, *pray*] *To pray to; to*

address prayers to; to invoke.

·-pēri-lis, lis, m. [contr. fr. *āpēri-lis*; fr. *āpēri-o*, "to open"] ("The opening (thing, i. e.) month") *April*; the month in which the earth opens itself for fertility.

1. Ap-ūlus, ūli, m. ("One pertaining to—i. e., here, dwelling near—water") *An Apulian*; an inhabitant of Apulia, a country of S.E. Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic.—Hence, *Ap-ūlus*, ūla, ūlum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Apuli; Apulian* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

2. Apūlus, a, um; see 1. Apūlus.

āqu-a, a, f.: 1. *Water*.—2. *A stream* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

āquī-la, lā, f. ("The quick, or rapid, one") *An eagle* [akin to Gr. *ἀκ-ύς*, "swift"; Sans. *āsw*, "quickly"].

ār-a, a, f. (old form *ās-a*) ("A seat or raised place"; hence, "an elevation or structure" of wood, stone, etc.; hence, with reference to purposes of worship) *An altar* [prps. akin to Sans. root *ās*, "to sit"; *ās-ana*, "a seat"].

arbitr-iūm, iī, n. [arbitr, arbitr-i, in force of "a judge or umpire"] ("A thing pertaining to an arbiter"; hence) *Judgment, decision, definitive*

sentence :—*fatere arbitria, (to make, i. e.) to pass judgment, etc.*

arbor, ὄρις (old form arbos, ὄσις), f. A tree.

Arcādia, Ἀρκαδία; the central state of the Peloponnesus (now the Morea) in ancient S. Greece.

arcus, ūs, m. A bow.

*ardēo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, v. n. ("To burn"; hence, "to burn, or be inflamed, with love"; hence, transitively) With Acc. of the object loved: *To burn, or be inflamed, with the love or desire of.**

*arg-entum, enti, n. ("Silver"; hence) *Silver-plate, silver-work* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root *BAJ*, "to shine"; cf. *ἄργυρος*].*

*argū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [argū-o, "to make clear"] ("Making itself clear or perceptible"; hence, "that affects the hearing" whether agreeably or disagreeably; hence, as a poetical epithet of either a musician or a poet) *Melodious, clear-sounding, of melodious voice.**

*är-Idus, īda, īdum, adj. [är-ēo, "to be dry"] 1. *Dry, parched.*—2. *Withered.**

*ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) 1. *Arms,**

weapons.—2. War, warfare [prob. Gr. *ἀρ-ε*, "to adapt"]

*ar-rōgo, rōgāvi, rōgātūn rōgāre, l. v. a. [for ad-rōgo fr. äd, "to"; rōgo, in force, "to propose" a law] ("I propose" a law "to" the Comitia Curiata; hence, "I adopt," as explained at end of article; hence) *To appropriate to one's self, to claim as one's own, to assume.*—N.B. When a man had no children of his own, he was permitted to adopt those who should be legally viewed as his children, in order that his name and the sacred rites of his family might not be lost. The adoption of a person who was his own master (*sui juris*) was called *arrogatio*, and the adoptee was said *arrogare* the adopter because validity was given to the transaction at the Comitia Centuriata by the "proposing and carrying a bill in that assembly of the citizens. In the case of a person who was still under the authority of his father (*in patriā pōtestātē*) being adopted, the necessary formalities were observed before a magistrate, and were such as were used in emancipation. In this case the transaction was termed a *optio*, "a taking, or receiving, to one's self."*

ar-s, tis, f. : l. Art, sci

—2. As practically exhibited: *An art*, etc.—3. *A work of art*; Ode 8, 5.—4. Moral character of a man, whether in good or bad sense; *mōde* or *manner of acting*; Ode 15, 12.—5. *Knowledge, an accomplishment* [either akin to ἀπω, “to join,” and so “a joining”; or fr. ἀρ-ο, “to plough,” and so “a ploughing,” as the earliest and most important act of skill].

arcx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-ēo, “to enclose”] (“The enclosing thing”; hence) *A castle, citadel, etc.*

ast; see at.

astrum, i, n. *A star*; also, any *celestial luminary or body* [Gr. ἀστρον].

at (ast), conj. *But* [akin to Sans. atha; Gr. ἀτ-άρ, “but”].

āter, tra, trum, adj.: I. *Black*.—2. *Dark, gloomy, dismal, sad, etc.*

at-que (contr. *ac*), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ad, “in addition”; que, “and”] *And also; and.*

Auct-umnus (Aut-), umni, m. [auct-us, “an increase”] (“The thing pertaining to *auctus*”; hence) *The autumn*.

aud-ax, ácis, adj. [aud-ēo, “to dare”] *Daring, bold.*

audēo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. With Inf.: *To dare, or venture, to do, etc., something.*

aud-īo, ivi or ȳi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. (“To give ear to”; hence) 1. *To hear*.—2. Of a prayer, etc., as Object: *To listen, or lend an ear, to; to regard, grant, hear, etc.*—3. With accessory notion of obedience: *To hear obediently; to obey, heed, etc.*—Pass.: **aud-īor**, itus sum, iri [akin to Gr. *αἴσ* (= *οἴσ*), *αἴτ-ές*, “ear”].

Aufidus, i, m. *The Aufidus* (now *The Ofanto*); a river of Apulia noted for its violent and rapid course.

Augustus, i, m. [augustus, “majestic; sacred”] *Augustus (Cesar)*; the cognomen of Octavianus after he attained to undivided authority. At Ode 2, 43 there is an allusion to the return of Augustus to Rome after he had compelled the Sygambri, Usipetes, and Tencheri to sue for peace, B.C. 15.

aula, æ, f. (“A fore-court”; hence) *A palace, etc.* [Gr. *αὐλή*].

aura, æ, f. *Air, breeze* [Gr. *ἀέρα*].

aur-ēus, ȳa, ȳum, adj. [aurum, “gold”] (“Of, or belonging to, *aurum*”; hence) 1. *Made of, or ornamented with, gold; golden, gold.*—2. *Morally, etc.: Golden, excellent, noble, etc.*

aur-um, i, n. (“The burn-

ing thing"; *i. e.* "the glittering, or shining, metal") *Gold*; —at Ode 2, 39 = the Golden Age [akin to Sans. root *usn*, "to burn"; Gr. *avpov*].

Ausōn-ia, *iæ*, f. [Ausōn-es, "the Ausones"; a very ancient and perhaps Greek name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy] ("The land of the Ausones, Ausonia"; hence) *Italy*.—Hence, **Ausōn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Italian*.

Ausōn-ius, *a*, *um*; see *Ausōnia*.

auspīc-ium, *ii*, n. [auspex, auspīc-is, "a bird-inspector," *i. e.* one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence, "foretelling by means of birds, *auspices*"; hence, with reference to the auspices taken by the commander of an army, *etc.*) *Command, guidance, authority, etc.*

Au-ster, *stri*, m. ("The drier") *The South wind* [Gr. *av-ω*, "to dry"].

aut, conj. *Or*—*aut . . . aut, either . . . or.*

āv-ārus, *āra*, *ārum*, *adj.* [āv-ēo, "to desire earnestly"] ("Earnestly desirous"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious*.

āv-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *v. a.* *With Inf.* : *To long,*

or *eagerly desire, to do, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *Av*, "to desire"].

āv-īdus, *īda*, *īdum*, *adj.* [āv-ēo, "to desire eagerly"] ("Desiring eagerly"; hence) *Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous*.

ā-vī-s, *āvīs*, *f.* *A bird*;—for *infelix avis* at Ode 12, 6 see *Itys* [akin to Sans. *vi*, "a bird"; the *a* is prob. a prefix].

1. **barbārus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* : 1. *Foreign, barbarian*.—As Subst.: **barbārus**, *i*, *m.* *A foreigner, barbarian*.—2. In character: *Savage, cruel, barbarous* [Gr. *βάρβαρος*].
2. **barbārus**, *i*; see 1. *barbārus*.

bēā-tus, *ta, tum*, *adj.* [bē(a)-o, "to make happy"] *Happy, prosperous, fortunate, etc.*—As Subst.: **bēātus**, *i*, *m.* *One who is happy, a happy man*.

Bellērōphōn, *ntis*, *m.* *Bellerophon* (otherwise called Hippōnōs), a son of Glaucus, king of Corinth. In order to be purified from a murder which he had committed, Bellerophon fled to Prætus, king of Argos, whose wife Sthenobœa, or Anteia, fell in love with the stranger. Upon his rejecting her advances she accused him of attempts on her chastity, and insisted on

her husband putting him to death. Proetus was unwilling to kill him with his own hand, and therefore sent him with a sealed letter to his father-in-law, Iobates, king of Lycia, in which that monarch was requested to effect his destruction. Hereupon Iobates sent him to kill the fire-breathing Chimæra, which was at that time ravaging his country. Bellerophon undertook the task assigned to him. Mounted on the winged horse Pegasus, which Minerva lent to him, he killed the monster, and thus escaped the fate intended for himself. Subsequently to this adventure he attempted to ascend to heaven on his winged horse; but his horse throwing him off (see Ode 11, 28), he fell on the plains of Alæ in Syria. According to some accounts he was killed by the fall; according to others he escaped death, but wandered about in blindness caused by the lightnings hurled at him by Jupiter [Gr. Βελλεροφῶν].

bell-icus, *īca*, *īcum*, adj. [bell-um, "war"] *Of*, or *belonging to*, *war*; *warlike*, *martial*.

b-ellum, *elli*, n. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *dū-o*, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War*, *warfare*.

bēlū-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, adj. [bēlū-a, "a monster"] *Full of*, or *abounding in*, *monsters*.

bēn-ě, adv. [obsol. *bēn-us* = *bōn-us*, "good"] ("After the manner of the *benus*"; hence) *Well*, in the fullest meaning of the term.

bēn-i-gn-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [for *bēn-i-gēn-us*; fr. *bēu-us* (= *bōnus*), "good"; (i) connecting vowel; *GEN*, root of *gigno*, (in pass.) "to be born"] ("Born good"; hence) *1. Kind, friendly, benevolent*.—*2. Liberal, bounteous, benevolent*.

bēo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To make one happy with something*; *to reward one with*, or *exalt one to*, something.

Bērēcynt-īus, *īa*, *īum*, adj. [Bērēcynt-us, "Berecyntus"; a mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybēlē] *1. Of*, or *belonging to*, *Berecyntus*; *Berecyntian*.—*2. Phrygian*.

bīb-o, *i*, *ītum*, *īre*, *3. v. n. and a.*: *1. Neut.*: *To drink*, e. g. wine; Ode 13, 4.—*2. ("To drink" a liquid; hence) Poetically*: With a river as Object: *To drink of*, i. e. *to dwell, or live, near or by*; Ode 15, 21 [root *bī* (= *πι* in *πιν-νω*, "to drink") *re-duplicated*].

bīpenn-īa, *īe*, *ī. [bīpenn-īa*.

“having two edges”] (“A thing having two edges”; hence) *A two-edged axe, double-axe, axe.*

bi-s, num. adv. [for du-is; fr. dü-o, “two”] *Twice.*

blandus, a, um, adj. Of things: *Agreeable, pleasant, charming*, etc.

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good* in the fullest meaning of the term, *excellent*.—2. *Brave, valiant, etc.*—3. *Mentally or morally: Virtuous, upright, etc.*—As Subst. : *bōni*, örum, m. plur. *Virtuous or upright persons; the virtuous, etc.*—4. *Favourable, propitious*.—5. To denote measure, degree, etc. : *Good, i. e. large, considerable, etc.*; Ode 2, 46.—6. *Of honourable birth, of noble origin.* 

Comp. : *mēlōr*; Sup. : *optimus. bos*, *bōvis*, comm. gen. (“The lowing or bellowing one”; hence) *A cow or ox*;—Plur. *Cattle* [akin to Gr. *βοῦς*].

Breuni, örum, m. plur. *The Breuni*; a Rhætian people dwelling in the North of the modern Tyrol about Mount Brenner. Their capital, *Breunorum Caput*, is probably the modern Brunnecken.

brēvis, e, adj. In time: *Short, brief.*  (Comp. : *brēv-ior*); Sup. : *brēv-issimus* [akin to Gr. *βραχύς*, “short”]. *Britannus*, i, m.: 1. *A*

Briton.—2. *The country of the Britons; Britain.*

brū-ma, mæ, f. [for brev-ma; fr. brēv-io, “to shorten”] (“That which is shortened”; hence, “the shortest day in the year, the winter-solstice”; hence) *Winter-time, winter.*

cădo, cēcidi, cāsum, cădēre, 3. v. n. (“To fall down”; hence) 1. *To fall, perish, etc.*—2. Of the tongue, or speech, as Subject: *To fall, die away, fail, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *çad*, “to fall”].

cădus, i, m. *A jar, esp. for wine* [Gr. *κάδος*].

căd-es, is, f. [căd-o, “to slay”] *A killing or slaying; slaughter*;—at Ode 4, 59 in plur.

Cæsar, xris, m. (“Hairy One”) *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. of Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.—In this fourth book of Horace’s Odes the name is used only of Augustus, the nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and the patron and friend of Horace [akin to Sans. *keçə*, “hair”].

Călăber, bra, brum, adj. *Calabrian*;—at Ode 8, 20 *Calăbrae Piērides* = the poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria (now Terra d’O-

tranto), a country of ancient Lower Italy.

călēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be warm or hot"; hence) With Abl. of beloved object: *To glow with the love of, to be enamoured of.*

Căles, ūin, f. plur. *Cales* (now *Calvi*), a town of ancient S. Campania celebrated for its wine.

call-ēo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [call-um, "hard skin"] ("To have *callum*"; hence, "to be thick-skinned"; hence, "to be practised or skilful"; hence) With Inf.: *To know, or understand, how to do, etc.*

călor, ūris, m. [căl-ēo, "to be hot"] ("Heat, warmth"; hence) *The flame of love, ardent passion*;—at Ode 9, 11 in plur.

Cămēna, ae, f. ("She who praises or narrates") 1. *A Muse.*—2. *Poetry, poems* [akin to Sans. root çām̄s, "to praise or narrate"].

campus, i, m.: 1. *An even place, a plain, a field.*—2. With Martius: *The Campus Martius*; a large grassy plain in Rome on the banks of the Tiber, originally the property of the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars;—whence its name. It was used by the Romans for games, exercises, purposes of

recreation, and military drill; and was also the place where the Comitia Curiata were held [prob. akin to Gr. κῆπος, "a garden"].

cand-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [cand-ēo, "to glisten"] 1. *Glistening, dazzling white.*—2. *Beautiful, fair, etc.*

căno, cēlui, cantum, căne-ře, 3. v. a.: 1. *To sing of; to celebrate in song or verse.*—2. With clause as Object: *To utter something in song, to sing forth, etc.*

Cantāber, bri, m.: 1. *A Cantabrian*; an inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the region of the modern Biscay. —2. In collective force: *The Cantabrians.*

can-tus, tūs, m. [căn-o, "to sing"] ("A singing"; hence) *A song, strain, etc.*

căplo, cēpi, captum, căpere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take.*—2. *To seize, catch, capture, lay hold of.*—3. *To take in war; to capture, make prisoner.*—Pass.: căpitor, captus sum, căpi.

CăpItōlūm, ūi, n. *The Capitol*; the temple of Jupiter at Rome built on the summit of Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius. At Ode 3, 9 there is an allusion to the custom of a victorious general, crowned with laurel, passing in triumph.

to the Capitol, and there offering sacrifices to Jupiter for the successes he had achieved. The Capitol was burnt on three occasions: viz.: 1. B.C. 83, during the troubles consequent upon the struggle between Sylla and Marius; after which it was rebuilt by Sylla and dedicated by Catulus.—2. A.D. 70, by the soldiers of Vitellius. Vespasian rebuilt it.—3. A.D. 80, in the brief reign of Titus, during a conflagration that raged at Rome for three days and three nights. Domitian re-erected it in a very magnificent way.

capr-ēa, ēā, f. [cāper, capri, “a goat”] *A species of wild goat; a roe.*

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cāpio.

cāp-ut, ītis, n. *The head* [akin to Sans. *kapāla*, Gr. *κεφαλή*].

cār-ēo, ūi, ūum, ēre, 2. v. n. (“To shear or be shorn”; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, 1]: *To be without; to be destitute or devoid of* [akin to *καρ*, a root of *κείρω*, “to shear”].

car-men, mīnis, n. (“The praising thing”; hence) 1. *A poem, ode.*—2. *A song or strain; poetry* [akin to Sans. root *çAMS*, “to praise”].

Carpāth-iūs, īa, ūum, adj. [*Carpāthus*, “Carpathus”]

(now Scarpanto), an island in the *Ægean Sea*] *Of, or belonging to, Carpāthus; Carpāthian.*

carp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. (“To pluck, pluck off”; hence) 1. *Of a bee as Subject: To rifle the sweets of, to gather food or honey from.*—2. *To consume, destroy*;—at Ode 9, 33 *obliviones* is the Subject of *carpēre* [akin to Gr. *ἀπτ-άζω*, “to seize”].

Carthāgo, īnis, f. (“New Town”) *Carthage*; a city of Northern Africa, long the rival of Rome, and represented as having been built by Dido, after she had fled from Tyre. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger at the close of the third Carthaginian War, B.C. 146.

cār-rus, rr, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear* [for *cam-rus*; akin to Sans. root *काम*, “to love”].

Castor, öris, m. *Castor*; a son of Jupiter and Leda, and the twin-brother of Pollux. After death Castor and his brother were placed in the heavens as the constellation *Гемини*, *i. e.* “The Twins,” which served as a guide to mariners. Hence they were invoked as deities [Gr. *Κάστωρ*].

cas-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. *Chaste, pure.*—2. *In a religious*

sense: *Holy, sacred, pious*, etc. [akin to Gr. *καθ-αρός*, “pure”].

cāterva, æ, f. (“A troop or band”; hence) *A troop, company* of foreign soldiers, as opposed to the Roman legions;—at Ode 9, 43 in figurative force.

Cēcrōp-īus, īa, ūm, adj. [Cecrops, Cēcrōp-is, “Cecrops”; the most ancient king of Attica, and founder of the citadel at Athens] (“Of, or belonging to, Cecrops; Cecropian”; hence) *Athenian*; see Itys.

cēl-er, ēris, ēre, adj. [CEL, root of cel-lo, “to urge on”] (“Urged on”; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick*;—at Ode 6, 39 folld. by Inf.

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: **cēl-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Gr. *καλ-ύπτω*, “to cover”].

Censōrinus, i, m. *Censorinus* (*Caius Marcius*), who was consul in the year B.C. 7. The 8th Ode of the present Book is addressed to him.

Centaurus, i, m. *A Centaur*.—According to mythology the Centaurs were a race of beings, partly horse and partly man, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Thessaly. They are most celebrated for their fight with the Lapithæ at the marriage-feast of Pirithous

the king of the latter, when they were defeated with great slaughter and driven from their country [Gr. *Κένταυρος*].

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred*;—at Ode 1, 15 put for an indefinitely large number [akin to Sans. *çatan*, Gr. *έκατόν*].

Cēr-es, ēris, f.: 1. *Cērēs*; the goddess of agriculture.—2. *Corn, grain, etc.* [akin either to Sans. root *KRI*, “to create,” and so, “the Creator or Producer”; or to Sans. root *çRA*, “to ripen,” and so, “She who ripens”].

cēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cēr-a, “wax”] (“To wax”; i. e.) *To cover, or overlay, with wax; to form, or make, of wax*.—Pass.: **cēr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

certā-men, mīnis, n. [cert(a)-o, “to contend”] (“That which contends”; hence) *A contest, fight, etc.*

cer-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [CER, root of cer-no, “to fight”] (“To fight”; hence) *To vie eagerly, to contend*.

cer-vus, vi, m. (“The horned one”; hence) *A stag*;—at Ode 4, 50 used figuratively.

cētērus, a, um (rare in sing.), adj. *The other; the remaining*.—As Subst.: **cētēri**, īrum, m. plur. *The*

others, the rest.—b. cētēra, örum, n. plur. (sc. membra) *The remaining parts of the body*; Ode 2, 60.

ceu, adv. *As, like as, just as.*

Cē-us, a, um, adj. [Cē-os or Cē-a, “Ceos or Cea” (now “Zia”), one of the most important of the Cyclades Islands, over against the promontory of Sunium] *Of, or belonging to, Ceos or Cea; Ceas*:—Cēas Camenæ = the poems of Simonides, who was a native of Ceos.

chart-a, æ, f. (“A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus-plant”; hence, “paper”; hence, as written on paper) *A writing, poem, etc.* [Gr. χάρτης].

Chia, æ; see Chius.

Chimæra, æ, f. *Chimæra*; a fabled fire-breathing monster in Lycia, with the fore part that of a lion, the middle that of a goat, and the hinder part that of a dragon [Gr. Χίμαιρα, “Goat”].

Chī-us, a, um, adj. [Chī-os, “Chios” (now “Scio”), an island of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famed for its wine and marble] *Of, or belonging to, Chios; Chian.*—As Subst.: Chīa, æ, f. *The Chian maiden*;—or, at Ode 13, 7 the word may be merely a maiden’s name; viz. Chia.

chorda, æ, f. *The string,*

or *chord*, of a musical instrument [Gr. χορδή].

chörēa, æ, f. *A dance, esp. in a ring* [Gr. χορεία].

chörus, i, m.: 1. *A dance.*—2. *A multitude, band, etc.* [Gr. χορός].

Cināra, æ, f. *Cinara*; a woman beloved by Horace.

cīnis, ēris, m. Sing. and Plur. *Ashes* [akin to Gr. κόνις, “dust”].

circ-a, prep. gov. acc. [prob. akin to circ-us, “a ring or circle”] 1. Locally: *Round, around, about.*—2. In time: *About.*

citrē-us, a, um, adj. [citrus, “the citrus-tree”] (“Of, or pertaining to, *citrus*”; hence) *Of citrus-wood.*

civ-ilis, île, adj. [civ-is, “a citizen”] *Of, or pertaining to, a citizen or to citizens; civil.*

civ-ītas, itātis, f. [id.] (“The condition of the *civisThe citizens.*

clā-des, dis, f. (“A breaking” to pieces; hence) *Slaughter, etc.* [Gr. κλάω, “to break”].

clär-e, adv. [clär-us, “clear”] (“After the manner of the *klärus*”; hence) *Clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently.*  Comp.: clär-iüs.

klärus, comp. adv.; see cläre.

klär-o, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 1.

v. a. [clär-us, "illustrious"]
 1. *To render illustrious, renowned, or famous.*—2. With second Acc.: *To render a person, etc., illustrious, etc., as being that denoted by the second acc.*

clä-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Heard"; hence, "clear," or "distinct," in sound; hence) 1. In appearance: *Clear, bright, shining, glittering, brilliant.*—2. Of persons: *Illustrious, famous, renowned* [prob. akin to Sans. root ṰRU, Gr. κλέω, Lat. clü-éo, "to hear"].

1. *Claudius*, ii, m. *Claudius*;—at Ode 14, 29 = Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar, the son of T. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla before the marriage of the latter with the Emperor Augustus. He was adopted by Augustus, and succeeded him in the Empire.—Hence *Claudius*, ia, ium, adj. *Of or belonging to, Claudius, Claudian.*

2. *Claudius*, a, um; see 1. *Claudius*.

clau-do, si, sum, dëre, v. a. *To shut, close* [akin to Gr. κλει-ω, "to shut"].

cli-ens, entis (Gen. plur clientium and clientum), comm. gen. [for clü-ens, which is also found; fr. clü-éo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence) *A client.*

cli-vus, vi, m. [for clin-vus; fr. clin-o (found only in compound and derivative words), "to lean"] ("The leaning, or sloping, thing"; hence) *A gently rising ground; a hill, eminence;*—at Ode 2, 35 sacer clivus = a part of the "Via Sacra," along which triumphal processions passed on to the Capitol at Rome.

cœl-estis, este, adj. [cœlum, "heaven"] 1. *Of, or belonging to, heaven; heavenly.*—2. *Divine, celestial, glorious as the gods*; Ode 2, 18.

cœl-um, i, n. *Heaven*;—at Ode 8, 29 used figuratively for "the summit of prosperity, happiness, glory," etc. [akin to Gr. κοῖλος, "hollow"].

cō-hibēo, hibüi, hibitum, hibere, 2. v. a. [for cō-habēo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; hibēo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) *To keep back, detain, stop, etc.*—cervos colibere arcu, (to stop stags with the bow; i. e.) *to slay, or kill, stags with arrows*, Ode 6, 34.

Colchi, örum, m. plur. *The Colchians*; the inhabitants of Colchis (now Mingrelia), a country of Asia Minor;—at Ode 4, 63 there is an allusion to the dragon's teeth which Jason sowed in Colchis, and from which armed men sprang up [Gr. Κολχοί].

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to Gr. κολώνη].

cōlum, i, n. *The neck.*

cōlō, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. ("To abide, or dwell, in" a place; hence) Of the soil: *To till, cultivate.*—Pass. : cōlōr, cultus sum, cōli [akin to Sans. root क्षी, "to dwell"].

cōlōr, ōris, m.: 1. *Colour, hue.*—2. Of persons: *Complexion; esp. beautiful complexion, beauty.*

cōlumba, a, f. *A dove.*

cōmā, a, f. Sing. and Plur.: 1. *The hair of the head.*—2. Of trees, etc.: *Leaves, foliage* [Gr. κόμη].

cōm-e-s, cōmītis, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (= cum), "together"; i, root of ēo, "to go"; (t) euph. -thetic] ("One who goes with" another; hence) 1. *A companion.*—2. Plur. : *A retinue, suite, attendants.*

cōm-issor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To revel, carouse.*—2. Folld. by in c. Acc.: *To go into a place and there revel or carouse;* Ode 1, 11 [Gr. καυ-ᾶξω, "to revel"].

cōm-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, join, commence.*—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]:

To trust, entrust.—Pass.: cōm-mitter, missus sum, mitti.

cōm-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [com (= cum), "with"; mōd-us, "a measure"] ("Having mōdus with" some thing or person; hence, of things, "suitable, convenient") Of persons: *Friendly, kind, courteous, etc.*

cō-mo, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-ēmo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take, or gather, together"; hence) Of the hair: *To comb, arrange, dress, etc.*—Pass. : cō-mor, mptus sum, mi.

cōm-pes, pēdis (Nom. and Dat. Sing. prob. not in use), f. [com (= cum), "together"; pes, "a foot"] ("That which has, or keeps, the feet together"; hence, "a fetter, or shackle, for the feet"; hence) Of love: *A fetter, bond, chain.*

cōm-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), "together"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put together"; hence) *To lay up for the purpose of keeping, to store away;*—at Ode 14, 52 = "to lay aside."—Pass. : cōm-pōnor, pōsitus sum, pōni.

cōm-pōstus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of compōno.

cōmptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōmo.

con-cil-ium, *ii*, n. [for *con-cil-um*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), “together”; *cil-o*, “to call”] (“A calling together”; hence) *A meeting, assembly, collected body, band of persons.*

con-cíno, *cínti*, no sup., *cíncere*, *3*. v. a. [for *con-cáno*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), in “strengthening” force; *cáno*, “to sing of”] *To sing of, celebrate in song, etc.*

con-disco, *dídisci*, no sup., *discére*, *3*. v. a. [con (= cum), in “augmentative” force; *disco*, “to learn”] *To learn thoroughly or well.*

con-do, *dídi*, *dítum*, *dére*, *3*. v. a. [con (= cum), “together”; *do*, “to put”] (“To put together”; hence) 1. *To lay up in store, to store up.*—2. *To conceal, hide.*—3. Of time, etc., as Object: *To bring to an end, to live throughout, to pass or spend.*—Pass.: *con-dor*, *dítus sum, di.*

conjux, *tígis*, comm. gen. [for *conjug-s*; fr. *CONJUG*, verbal root of *conjungo*, “to join together”] (“One joined together” with another; hence) Of women: *A wife, spouse.*

con-säcro, *säcrávi*, *säcrá-tum, säcráre*, *1*. v. a. [for *con-säcro*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force; *säcro*, “to make sacred”] (“To make wholly sacred”; hence)

Of persons as Object: *To elevate to the rank of a deity, to deify.*

consil-ium, *ii*, n. [prob. for *consil-ium*; fr. *consil-o*, “to consult”] (“Consultation”; hence) 1. *Plan, purpose, counsel.*—2. *Advice, counsel.*—3. *Discretion, prudence, etc.*

consul, *ülis*, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings;—at Ode 9, 39 used figuratively; as are also the follg. substt. *judex*, and *victor*.

contúdérím, perf. subj. of *contúndo*.

con-tundo, *tüdi*, *tüsum, tundére*, *3*. v. a. [con (= cum), in “intensive” force; *tundo*, “to bruise or pound”] (“To bruise, or pound, exceedingly”; hence) Of abstract Objects: *To weaken, break down, check, repress, etc.*

c-öp-ia, *iae*, f. [contr. fr. *c-öp-ia*; fr. *co* (= *cum*), in “intensive” force; *ops*, *öpis*, “means” of any kind] (“Abundant means”; hence) Plur.: *Milit. t. t.: Forces, troops.*

cornix, *icis*, m. *A crow* [akin to Gr. *κορώνη*, “a crow”].

cöröna, *as*, f. *A wreath, garland, crown* [*κορώνη*, “a crow”; hence, “anything

VOCABULARY.

curved *or* bent like a crow's bill"; hence, "a garland," etc.].

corp-us, ὄρις, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root **KLIP**, "to make"].

Cōus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cos* or *Cōos*; an island in the *Ægean* Sea famed for its weaving [Gr. *Kāos*].

cras-tīnus, tīna, tīnum, adj. [cras, "to-morrow"] *Of to-morrow, to-morrow's.*

crē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To put faith in"; hence) *To think, suppose, imagine, credit, believe*;—at Ode 9, 1 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. **çrat**, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crēd-ūlus, ūla, ūlum, adj. [crēd-o] *Believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding.*

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn, consume by fire.*—Pass.: **crēmor**, ātus sum, āri.

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To beget.*—Pass.: **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root **KRI**, "to make"].

crē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. ("To spring up"; hence) 1. *To increase* in size; *to grow, or become, larger.*—2. *To increase* in number, *to become more numerous, to multiply, be augmented.*—3.

To increase in distinction, glory, etc.; *to prosper, become great, etc.*

cri-nis, nis, m. [for crēnis; fr. **CRI**, root of crē-sco, "to grow"] ("The growing thing"; hence) *The hair of the head* [cf. θρίξ, τρίχ-ός, akin to Sans. root **DRIH**, "to grow"].

crūd-ēlis, ēle, adj. *Of persons: Wrathful, cruel, hard-hearted* [akin to Sans. root **KRUDH**, "to be wrathful"].

cūb-īle, ilis, n. [cūb-o, "to lie down"] ("A thing for lying down"; hence) *A couch, bed.*

culp-a, a, f. ("A deed"; hence, in bad sense) *A fault, etc.* [akin to Sans. root **KLIP**, "to make"].

culp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [culp-a, "a fault"] *To find fault with, blame.*—Pass.: **culp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

1. **cultus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **cōlo**.

2. **cul-tus**, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cōl-o, "to work or cultivate" the ground, etc.] ("A working, cultivation"; hence, "a manner, or style, of living"; hence) 1. *Clothing, dress, esp. of a splendid kind; splendour.*—2. *Instruction, training.*

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With;*—written after personal pro-

nouns, *e.g.* *mecum* for *cum* me [akin to Gr. *ξύν* (for *κύν*), *σύν*; Sans. *sam*].

cunec-tor, *tátus sum, tāri*, 1. v. dep. *To delay, linger* [akin to Sans. root *चान्क्*, “to fluctuate, doubt”].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from *conjunctus*, P. perf. pass. of *conjungo*, “to join or unite together”] (“United together”; hence) *All, the whole, the whole of*.—As Subst.: *cuncta, örum*, n. plur. *All things, the whole of the things*.

Cüp-Ido, *idinis*, m. [*cüp-jo*, “to desire”] (“Desire, longing”; hence, the passion of “love”; hence) Personified: 1. *Cupid*, the god of love or desire.—2. Plur.: *Cupids, Loves*; Ode 1, 5.

cupressus, i, f. *A cypress-tree* [Gr. *κυπάρισσος*].

cu-r (anciently, *quo-r*), adv. [contr. fr. *quā rē* or *cui rēi*, the Abl. and Dat. of *qui* and *res*, respectively] *Why? for what cause? wherefore?*

cür-a, æ, f. [for *cör-a*; fr. *cör-o*, old form of *quær-o*, “to seek”] (“The seeking thing”; hence, with accessory notion of trouble) 1. *Care, carefulness, attention*.—2. *Care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, grief, sorrow, etc.*

cür-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. [*cür-a*, “care”] *To care*

for or about; to trouble one's self about, etc., a matter.

curr-us, üs, m. [*curr-o*, “to run”] (“A running; that which runs”; hence) *A chariot, car.*

curs-Itō, *itävi, itätum, itäre*, 1. v. n. intens. [*curs-o*, “to run about”] *To keep running about.*

curv-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [*curv-us*, “bent, curved”] (“To make *curvus*”; hence) *To curve*.—Pass.: *curv-or*, ätus sum, äri.

cur-vus, va, yum, adj.: 1. *Bent, curved*.—2. Of a shore: *Winding, etc.* [akin to Gr. *κυρτός*, “curved, arched”].

cuspis, *idis*, f. (“A point”; hence) *A spear, lance, javelin* [akin to Sans. root *ço*, “to sharpen”].

cust-os, *ödis*, comm. gen. (“One who covers”; hence) *A keeper, guardian* [akin to Gr. *κεύθω*, “to cover”].

cycenus, i, m. *A swan*;—at Ode 3, 20 there is a reference to the supposed melody of a dying swan;—at Ode 2, 25 used of a “poet”; see *Dircæus* [Gr. *κύκνος*].

Cýdöni-us, a, um, adj. [*Cýdöni-a*, “Cydonia” (now “Canea”), a town on the N.E. coast of Crete (now Candia)] (“Of, or belonging to, Cydonia; Cydonian”; hence) *Cretan*;—at Ode 9, 17 allusion is

made to the skill of the Cretans as archers.

Dædäl-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Dædäl-us, “Dædalus”; an Athenian, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son; but the latter, soaring too near the sun, had his wings melted, and fell into the sea called after him—“The Icarian Sea”] *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus; Dædalean.*

dam-num, ni, n. (“The subduing or damaging thing”; hence) *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss* :—*damna cœlestia, the losses of*, i. e. occasioned by, *the heavens* = “the fleeting away of the seasons,” Ode 7, 13.

Dānūbīus, ū, m. *The river Danube; see Ister.*

dap-s, is (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f. (“A sacrificial feast”; hence) *A rich feast, a banquet* [akin to *δαπ-*, root of *δάπ-τω*, “to devour,” and *δαπ-άνη*, “expense”].

Dardān-us, a, um, adj. [Dardān-us, “Dardanus”; son of Jupiter and Electra, founder of the city of Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal family of Troy] (“Of, or belonging to, Dardanus; *Dardan*; hence) *Trojan.*

Daunīus, a, um; see *Daunus.*

Daunus, i, m. *Daunus*; an ancient king of Apulia.—Hence, *Daun-īus*, ū, ūm, adj. (“Of, or belonging to, Daunus; Daunian”; hence) *Italian, Roman.*

dē, prep. gov. abl. *About, respecting, concerning*; Ode 7, 21, where alone it occurs in this book of Horace’s Odes.

dē-a, ū, f. [akin to *dē-us*, “a god”] *A goddess.*

dē-bēō, būi, būtum, bērē, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. *dē-hābēō*; fr. *dē*, “from”; *hābēō*, “to have”] (“To have or hold from” a person; hence) *To owe*, whether actually or figuratively;—at Ode 4, 37 *debeas* is the (pres.) subj. in oblique interrogation [§ 149] in connection with pron. *quid.*

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sans. *daç-an*, Gr. *δέκ-a*, “ten”].

dēc-ens, entis, adj. [dēc-*et*, “it is becoming”] 1. *Comely, graceful.* — 2. *Well-formed, handsomely shaped, noble in appearance.*

dē-cădo, cīdi, no sup., cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *dē-cădo*; fr. *dē*, “down”; *cădo*, “to fall”] (“To fall down”; hence) 1. Of the hair of the head: *To fall off.*—2. *To sink down in death, to die.*

dēcōr-us, a, um, adj. [dēc-

or, dēcōr-is, "gracefulness, beauty," etc.] ("Having *dēcōr*"; hence) 1. *Becoming, graceful, etc.*—2. *Adorned, decorated, etc.*

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, 3. v. n. [dē, denoting the "removal" or "reversal" of the fundamental notion of the word to which it is prefixed; *cresco*, "to increase"] *To grow less, diminish, decrease.*

dē-curro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [dē, "down"; *curro*, "to run"] With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a]: *To run down from*;—at Ode 2, 5 applied to a mountain-stream.

dēc-us, ðris, m. [dēc-et, "it is becoming"] ("That which is becoming"; hence) *Glory, dignity, honour.*

dēdērīs, 2. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of *do*; Ode 7, 20, where observe the quantity of the final syllable.

dē-dīeo, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; *dūco*, "to lead"] ("To lead down"; hence) Of a custom: *To derive.*—Pass.: dē-dīcor, ductus sum, dūci.

dēductus, a, um, P. part. perf. of dēdūco.

dē-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; *obsol. fendo*, "to beat or strike"] ("To beat or

strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend* [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dē-fīcīo, fēci, fectum, fīcēre, 3. v. n. [for dē-fācīo; fr. dē, "away from"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make" one's self be "away or removed from" a thing; hence) Of moral qualities: *To fail, to be wanting.*

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down from"; fundo, "to pour"] ("To pour down from"; hence) With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a]: *To pour out of or from.*—Pass.: dē-fundor, fūsus sum, fundi.

dēfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfundō.

Dēiphōbus, i, m. *Deiphobus*; a son of Priam king of Troy, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris. Next to Hector he was considered the bravest of the Trojans [Gr. Δηϊφόβος, "Foe-scarer"].

dē-jīcīo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jācīo; fr. dē, "down"; jācīo, "to cast"]

1. *To dislodge, or drive down, an enemy from a position.*—2. *To slay, kill.*—3. Of buildings, etc., as Object: *To cast, or hurl, down; to overthrow.*

dēlec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for dēlaetō]

fr. dēlic-jo (through true root DELAC), "to allure away"; hence) *To delight, please.*—Pass. : dēlec-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

dē-lēo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. y. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; lēo (found only in composition), "to blot out"] ("To blot out"; hence) Of poems, etc., as Object: *To destroy, put an end to*;—at Ode 9, 10 without nearer Object.

dēlici-æ, ārum, f. plur. [dēlici-o, "to allure"] ("That which allures"; hence) *Pleasure, delight, etc.*

Dēl-īus, īa, īum, adj. [Dēlos, "Delos" (now "Dile"), the central island of the Cyclades; see Cyclades. The myth is that Jupiter caused it to rise out of the sea and become suddenly visible (whence its name), in order that it might receive Latona when about to become the mother of Apollo and Diana] *Of, or belonging to, Delos; Delian.*—Dēlia fōlia, *Delian leaves*, i. e. laurel leaves (of which a victor's crown was formed), the laurel being sacred to Apollo, Ode 3, 6:—Dēlia dēa, *the Delian goddess*, i. e. Diana, who was born at Delos; see above.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. n. [dē, "down";

mitto, "to send"] *To send down.*

dē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move away"; hence) *To remove, turn away.*

dens, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) *A tooth* [prob. shortened fr. ēdens, ēdent-is, part. pres. of ēd-o, "to eat"; akin to Sans. *dant-as*, fr. root AD; and Gr. *δδούς* (Ionic *δδών*), *δδόντ-ος*, fr. root *δδ-*].

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive away.*—Pass. : dē-pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.

dēpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēpello.

dēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēripiō.

dē-rěplo, rěptū, reptum, rěpere, 3. v. a. [for dē-rěplo; fr. dē, "away"; rěplo, "to tear"] *To tear away.*—Pass. : dē-rěplos, reptus sum, rěpi.

dēsider-īum, īi, n. [dēsider-o, "to long for"] *A longing, or ardent desire, for something not possessed; grief, or regret, for the loss or absence of some person or thing.*

dē-siño, sīvi or sīi, sītum, sīnēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; sīno (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) *To leave off or give over; to cease, etc.*

dē-sāp̄o, no perf. nor sup., sāp̄ere, 3. v. n. [for dē-sāp̄o; fr. dē, denoting "removal or cessation" of the fundamental notion attaching to the word to which it is prefixed; sāp̄o, in force of "to be wise"] ("To be not wise"; hence) *To be devoid of wisdom or understanding; to be foolish; to act foolishly*;—at Ode 12, 28 = "to cast off the restraints imposed by prudence or wisdom," and so, in reference to feasting, etc., "to revel."

dēns, dēi (Nom. Plur. dī, Ddes 7, 18; 18, 1; Dat. Plur. līs, Ode 6, 41), m. *A god* akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. leva, "a god" [].

dēvictus, a, um, P. perf. ass. of dēvinco.

dē-vinco, vīci, vietum, incēre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; vinco, "to conquer"] *To conquer completely; to utterly vanquish, subdue, etc.*—Pass.: dē-vinco, iectus sum, vinci.

dē-volvo, volvi, völütum, olvēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; volvo, "to roll"] *To roll down or along*;—at Ode 2, 11 used figuratively.

dēvōtus, a, um, P. perf. ass. of dēvōvēo.

dē-vōvēo, vōvi, vōtum, vōvre, 2. v. a. [dē, "from"; vōvēo, "to vow"] ("To vow from" one's self; i. e. to

transfer from one's self by a vow; hence) In a bad sense: *To devote, destine, to some misfortune, etc.*—Pass.: dē-vōvēor, vōtus sum, vōvēri.

dextr-a, m, f. [dexter, dextra, "right, i. e. on the right side"] *The right hand.*

Diāna, w, f. *Diana*; daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo the sun-god; see Dēlius.

dīc, pres. imperat. of dīco.

dīc-o, dīxi, dictum, dīcēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To say.*—2. *To tell of, sing, celebrate in verse.*—3. *Of songs, etc., as Object: To sing, etc.*—4. *To mention, state.*—Pass.: dīc-or, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκνυμι; Sans. root DIC, "to show"].

dīdīci, perf. ind. of disco.

dī-es, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day* [akin to Sans. div, "heaven; a day"].

dīfēro, distōli, dilātum, differre, v. a. [for dis-fēro; fr. dis, "apart"; fēro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) With reference to time: With Inf.: *To put off* the doing, etc.; *to defer to do, etc.*

dīf-fūgō, fūgi, fūgītum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. [for dis-fūgō; fr. dis, "in different directions"; fūgō] ("To flee in different directions"; hence) Of things as Subject: *To flee away, depart.*

dī-Itus, īti, m. (“The showing, or pointing, thing”; hence) *A finger* [from same source as dic-o; see dic-o].

dignor, us; see dignus.

dign-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [dign-us, “worthy”] (“To consider *dignus*”; hence) With Inf.: *To regard as fit, or deign, to do, etc.*

dig-nus, na, num, adj. (“Shown, pointed out”; hence) 1. *Worthy*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Worthy or deserving of*.—As Subst.: *digna, örūm*, n. plur. *Things worthy of one, or suitable to one, etc.* [from same source as dic-o; see dico].

dī-lābor, lapsus sum, läbi, 3. v. dep. [dī (= dis), “in different directions”; läbor, “to glide”] (“To glide in different directions or away”; hence) Of a torch: *To fall to pieces, to fall away, to be reduced to ashes, etc.*

dilapsus, n, um, P. perf. of dilābor.

dilū-vīes, viēi, f. [dilū-o, “to wash away”] (“A washing away” of the earth; hence) *An inundation, flood, deluge.*

Dirc-eus, sea, seum, adj. [Dirc-ē, “Dirce,” a fountain in Bœotia; a country of ancient N. Greece; hence, “*Bœotia*”] *Dircean, Bœotian*:—*Dircēus cycnus, the*

Dircean or Bœotian swan, i. e. the poet Pindar, who was a native of Bœotia.

dī-rīgo, rexī, rectum, rīgēra, 3. v. a. [for dī-rēgo; fr. di (= dis), in “strengthening” force; rēgo, “to keep, or put, straight”] (“To keep, or put, straight, or in a straight line”; hence) Of arrows, etc., as Object: *To send, or shoot, in a straight line; to direct, etc.*

dī-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūrēra, 3. v. a. [dī (= dis), “apart”; rūo, (act.) “to dash down”) (“To dash down apart”; i. e. “to separate by dashing down”; hence) *To overthrow, demolish, destroy.*

dī-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Fearful, terrible, dire* [prob. akin to Gr. δειλ-δω, “to fear”].

dīsco, dīdīci, no sup., dīsēre, 3. v. a. (“To be shown” how to do, etc., something; hence) 1. *To learn*.—2. *To become acquainted with* [akin to Gr. δεικ-νυμι, Sans. root DIC, “to show”; cf. dico].

dis-par, pāris, adj. [dis, denoting “contrariety”; par, “equal”] *Unequal*.—As Subst.: *One who is not one's equal*; i. e. at Ode 11, 31 “one whose rank in life is superior to one's own”; and, so, “an unequal match or alliance.”

dis-tīnō, tīnī, tentum, tīnēra, 2. v. a. [for dis-tēnō;

fr. *dis*, “away”; *tēnēo*, “to hold”] *To hold, or keep, away; to detain.*

di-sto, no perf. nor sup., *stāre*, 1. v. n. [*dī* (= *dis*), “apart”; *sto*, “to stand”] (“To stand apart”; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: (“To be distant, or removed, from”; hence) *To differ from, to be different from or to.*

distili, perf. ind. of *diffēro*.

dīthýrambus, i., m. *A dithyramb; a dithyrambic poem; a species of poetry of a lofty and at times inflated kind, cultivated at first by Doric writers, and subsequently at Athens. Its proper subject was the birth of Bacchus, but in course of time it was extended to other matters* [Gr. *διθύραμβος*].

dīu, adv. [old abl. form of *dīes*, “a day”] *For a long time; long.*

dīv-es, *ītis* (also *dis*, *dītis*), adj.: 1. *Rich, wealthy.*—As Subst. m. *A rich man.*—2. With Gen. [§ 119, b]: *Rich, or abounding, in*; Ode 8, 5.—3. Of things: *Rich, magnificent, glorious, etc.*;—at Ode 8, 27 *dīvītes īstūlēs* = *μάκαρ-ων νῆσοι*, “the islands of the blest,” the abode of departed heroes and other favourites of the gods, which according to Greek mythology were situated in the Ocean at the

extreme West [akin to Sans. root *DIV*, “to shine”].

dīv-us, i (Gen. Plur. *divūm* *fordīvōrum*, Ode 6, 22), m. [*div-us*, “divine”] *A deity, god*;—at Ode 6, 1 *Dīve* = Apollo.

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a.: 1. *To gīre.*—2. *To as-sign.*—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri* [akin to Gr. *διδώμι*; Sans. root *dā*].

dōc-ēo, *ūi*, *tum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. [akin to *dīc-o*, “to say”; see *dīco*] 1. *To teach.*—2. With second Acc.: *To teach one, etc., that which is denoted by the second Acc.* [§ 98].

dōc-īlis, *īle*, adj. [*dōc-ēo*, “to teach”] (“That can be taught”; hence) *Easily taught, apt to learn*;—at Ode 6, 43 folld. by an Objective Gen. [§ 132].

doc-tor, *tōris*, m. [id.] *Teacher, instructor.*

doctrīna, *īnā*, f. [contr. fr. *doctōri-na*; fr. *doctor*, *doctōr-is*, “a teacher”] (“A thing—here, art—pertaining to a *doctor*”; hence) *Teaching, instruction.*

doc-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*dōc-ēo*, “to teach”] (“Taught”; hence) With Inf. [§ 140]: *Skilled, or well versed, in doing, etc.*

dōl-ēo, *ūi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. *To grieve, lament, deplore, sorrow, etc.*;—at Ode 4, 62 folld. by Inf.

dōmā-bīlis, bīle, adj. [dōm- (a)-o, “to tame”] (“That may, or can, be tamed”; hence) *Tameable*.

dōm-īna, īnē, f. [akin to dōm-īnus] (“Mistress” of a family; hence) *A mistress*;—at Ode 14, 44 applied to Rome as the mistress of the world.

dōm-īnus, īni, m. [either fr. dōm-us, and so, “One pertaining to the house”; or, rather, fr. dōm-o, and so, “the subduer,” etc.] *Master, lord*.

dōmītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dōmo.

dōm-o, īi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To tame*.—2. *To subdue, vanquish*.—Pass.: dōm-or, ītus sum, īri [akin to Sans. root DAM, “to tame”; Gr. δαμ-dw, “to tame”].

dōmus, i and ūs, f.: 1. *A dwelling, abode, house*.—2. *One's country, native place, home*.—Adverbial Acc.: dōm-um, *To one's, etc., country or home*; cf. [§ 101].—3. *A house, family*.

dōn-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [dōn-um, “a gift”] 1. With thing as Object: *To give something as a present; to give, present, bestow*;—at Ode 8, 1 and 3, the imperf. subj. is used without a protasis or limiting clause: *donārem, I should give*, i. e. if I had wherewith to give; the inference being, but I don't

give, because I have not the means of giving.—2. a. With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To present one with something*.—b. Pass. with Abl. alone: *To be presented with something*.

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. do, “to give”; through root dā] (“That which is given”; hence) *A gift, present*.

drāco, īnis, m. *A species of serpent* [Gr. δράκων, “the seeing one,” as a descriptive term for “a serpent”].

drūsus, i, m. *Drusus*; i. e. Nero Claudius Drusus, the son of T. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, and the brother of T. Claudius Nero Cæsar. He was born three months after his mother's divorce from her husband and her marriage with Augustus; see *Claudiūs*.

dūb-īus, īa, īum, adj. [obsol. dūb-o, “to move two ways, vibrate to and fro”; fr. dūo, “two”] (“Vibrating to and fro”; hence, “doubtful, uncertain”; hence) *Of circumstances: Critical, dangerous, difficult, adverse*.

dūco, duxi, ductum, ducēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct*.—2. *To draw, attract*.—3. Of a vine: *To train*.—4. Of wine: *To take deep draughts of, to quaff*.—5. Of scents: *To draw in, inhale*.—6. *To draw in a chariot, etc.*.—7. Of walls, etc.:

1, *construct, raise,* etc. *To draw, derive, strength, etc.*—2. *To et, etc.*; Ode 2, 59.—*lance: To lead, take in.*

m, i; see *bellum*.

m, e, adj.: 1. As opposed to, “bitter”: *Sweet taste.*—2. *Sweet, agreeable*;—at Ode 100 is predicated of *ne despicere in loco, ne forming the Subject* [§ 156, (3)].—3. *as or things: Dear, etc.* [usually referred *uk-us*].

adv. [akin to *dū*, old *dīes*] *While, while*

i, a, um, adj.: 1. *Hard* [iach, firm].—2. *Hard, difficult, dangerous.* *rdy.*—4. *Stern, unfeeling.*—5. *Hard-cruel, etc.* [akin to *iva*, “firm”].

ūcis, comm. gen. [for *dū*, *dūcō*, “to lead”], i.e. a. *A conductor, b. A chief.*—c. *A com-general.*

ex.

1-*Yus, ya, yum, adj.* *Echiōn-os, “Echion”;* *ne heroes who sprang dragon’s teeth sown us* (“*Of, or belong-*

ing to, Echion; Echionian”); hence) *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus, the founder of Thebes in Boeotia; Cadmēan; founded by Cadmus.*

ēdic-tum, ti, n. [ēdic-o, “to decree”] (“That which is decreed”; hence) *A decree, ordinance, edict*:—*Julia edicta, the Julian edicts*, i. e. the laws etc. imposed by Augustus, a member of the Julian family, on vanquished nations.

ē-dōmo, dōmūi, dōmītum, dōmāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), in “intensive” force; dōmo, “to subdue”] *To subdue, or conquer, utterly*; whether actually or figuratively.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), “out”; dūco, “to lead”] *To lead out or forth*:—*educero in astra, (to lead forth into, or among, the stars; i. e.) to draw, or raise, up to the skies.*

effic-ax, ācis, adj. [effic-ō, “to bring about”] (“Prone to bring about”; hence) *Efficacious, effectual, powerful*;—at Ode 12, 20 folld. by Inf. [§ 140, 4].

ef-fūgō, fūgi, fūgītum, fūgēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fūgō; fr. ex, “from”; fūgō, “to flee”] *To flee from; to escape, avoid, etc.*

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fūndēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fundo; fr.

ex, "forth"; fundo, "to pour"] *To pour forth.*

ēg-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be needy; to lack"; hence) With Abl.: *To want, need, stand in need of, require* [akin to Gr. *ἀχένι*, "needy, in want"].

ēgi, perf. ind. of āgo.

ēgo, Gen. mēi (plur. nos), pers. pron. I [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

Elēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elis*, a city in the W. of the Peloponnēsus (now the Morea), in the neighbourhood of which Olympia was situate; *Elean*; *Olympian*:—Elea palma = the palm gained in the Olympic Games.

ē-līc̄io, līc̄i, līc̄itum, līc̄ere, 3. v. a. [for ē-lāc̄io; fr. ē (= ex), "out"; lāc̄io, "to entice"] *To entice out; to draw forth or out*;—at Ode 12, 17 in figurative force.

ē-l̄io, lūi, lütum, lüere, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; l̄io, "to wash"] ("To wash out, remove by washing"; hence) Of abstract Objects: *To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of.*

ē-mōv̄o, mōvi, mōtum, mōv̄ere, 2. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; mōv̄o, "to move"] ("To move out, or away, from a place; hence) Of care as Object: *To remove, get rid of, dispel.*

ēnīm, conj. *For.*

ensis, is, m. *A sword* [akin to Sans. *asi*, "a sword"].

ēo, ūi or ūi, ūitum, ūre, v. n. 1. *To go*.—2. Of time, etc.: *To pass, to pass along or away* [root i; akin to Sans. root i; Gr. *el-μι*, inf. pres. *l-ēvai*, "to go"].

ēpūl̄se, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

ēqu-e-s, ēquītis, comm. gen. [for ēqu-ī-(t)-s; fr. ēquus, "a horse"; I, root of ēo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) *A horseman, rider.*

ēquīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ēques, ēquīt-is, "a horseman, rider"] ("To be an ēques"; hence, "to ride on horseback"; hence) *Of fire, the wind, etc., as Subject: To ride, dash onwards.*

ēqu-us, i, m. *A horse*;—at Ode 6, 13 reference is made to the wooden horse in which the Greeks concealed armed men, and by that means gained possession of Troy [akin to Gr. *τέκκος* (= *τέρρος*), and Sans. *aṣva*].

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ērip̄io.

ē-rīp̄io, rīp̄ui, reptum, rīp̄ēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāp̄io; fr. ē (= ex), "away"; rāp̄io, "to snatch"] 1. *To snatch away.*

—2. *To deliver, etc.*

et, conj.: 1. *And*:—et . . . et, both . . . and.—2. *Also, too*.—

3. *Even* [akin to Sans. *ati*, “beyond”; Gr. *έτ-*, “moreover”].

ēt-ēnim, conj. introducing a corroborative clause, or one that gives the reason on which the preceding statement is founded [*ēt*, “and”; *ēnim*, for] (“And for”; hence) *For, truly, because that, since.*

ētiam, conj.: 1. *Also, too, moreover.*—2. *Even* [akin to et].

Eurus, i. m. *Eurus*, i. e. the *South-east wind* [Gr. *Εὖρος*, prob. fr. *εὖ-ω*, “to singe”; akin to Sans. root *USH*, “to burn”].

ē-vägor, *vägātus sum, vägäri*, 1. v. dep. [*ē* (= ex), “forth from”; *vägor*, “to wander”] (“To wander forth from”; hence) *To stray beyond, overstep*, in figurative force.

ē-věnīo, *věni*, *ventum, věnīre*, 4. v. n. [*ē* (= ex), “out”; *věnīo*, “to come”] *To come out or forth.*

ex-číplo, *cépi, ceptum, cípere*, 3. v. a. [for *ex-cáplo*; fr. *ex*, “without force”; *cáplo*, “to take”] *To take, receive.*

ex-cübo, *cübūi, cübūtum, cübāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, “out”; *cübo*, “to lie”] (“To lie out” of doors, etc.; hence) *To keep watch, be on guard*;—at Ode 13, 8 applied to Cupid, who is represented as keeping watch on a maiden’s cheeks.

exemplum, i. n. *An example*, in the widest acceptance of the word.

ex-ercēo, *ercēi, ercētum, ercēre*, 2. v. a. [for *ex-arcēo*; fr. *ex*, denoting “opposition”; *arcēo*, “to enclose”] (“To drive out of the enclosure”; hence, “to drive on, keep busy, exercise”; hence) *To disturb, disquiet, agitate, etc.*

ex-īgo, *ēgi, actum, īgēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ex-āgo*; fr. *ex*, “out”; *āgo*, “to drive”] *To drive out or away; to banish*;—at Ode 15, 18 in figurative force.

*ex-ītus, tūs, m. [exi, root of ex-ēo, “to go out or forth”] (“A going out or forth”; hence) *An end, termination, conclusion, issue, result.**

ex-pēd-īo, *īvi or īi, itum, īre*, 4. v. a. [*ex*, “out of”; *pes, pēd-is*, “the foot”] (“To get the foot out of a snare,” etc.; hence) *To extricate, free, set free, or release from dangers, etc.*; Ode 4, 76.

ex-pērīor, *pertus sum, pērīri*, 4. v. dep. [*ex*, in “strengthening” force; *pērīor*, “to try”] 1. *To try, make trial of, put to the proof or test.*—2. In Perf. tenses: a. *To have tried, tested, etc.; to know by experience, find to be through trial.*—b. With second Acc.: *To find, or prove, some object*

that which is denoted by the second Acc.

ex-pers, pertis, adj. [for ex-pars ; fr. ex, implying "negation"; pars, "i. e. 'art'"] ("Having no part" in a thing; hence) With Gen. [§ 119, b] : *Devoid of; free from, without: —xpers legis, without law, i. e. neglectful of, or disobedient to, law.*

expertus, a, um, P. perf. cf *exp̄rior*.

ex-pl̄co, pl̄cāvi and pl̄cāi, pl̄cātum and pl̄cātūm, pl̄cāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; pl̄co, "to fold"] ("To fold out or asunder"; hence, as a result) *To spread, or stretch, out; to extend, etc.*

extr̄emus, a, um, sup. adj. ("Outermost"; hence) Of place or position: *Last.—As Subst.: extr̄emi, örūm, m. plur. The last, i. e. at Ode 14, 31 "the rear" of the enemy.*

fāc-ies, iēi, f. [probably fāc-jo, "to make"] 1. *Make, figure, form, etc.—2. Face, countenance.*

fācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make, in the widest sense of the term.—2. To do, etc.—3. Pass.: To be made, to become.—Pass.: fio, factus sum, fīēri* [akin to Sans. root BHV, "to be," in *causative force*].

fācund-ia, iēi, f. [fācundus, "eloquent"] ("The quality of the *facundus*"; hence) *Eloquence.*

fā-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [FA, root of (for) fā-ri, "to speak"] ("Full of speaking"; hence) *Eloquent.*

fal-lo, fēfelli, falsum, fal-lēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) 1. *To deceive, beguile.—2. To escape the notice, or elude the observation of* [akin to Gr. σφάλλω, "to deceive"; Sans. root SPHAL, "to tremble," in *causative force*].

fāma, æ, f. ("That which is spoken or said"; hence, "report"; hence) *Fame, reputation, renown* [Gr. φήμη].

fā-num, ni, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *A temple, sanctuary, fane; as being a place dedicated to some deity by a set form of words.*

fās, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *That which is right, lawful, permitted, etc.: —fas est, it is lawful or permitted; —at Ode 4, 22 fas is the complement of the sentence, and scire omnia is the Subject of est [§ 156, (3)].*

fasti, örūm; see *fastus*.

(fa-)stus, sta, stum, adj. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("Speaking"; only in connexion with dies, "a day"; "a speaking

day"; *i. e.* a day on which judgment could be pronounced, or a court be held; "a court-day"; hence, as *Subst.* :) *fasti, örūm*, m. plur. ("Court-days"; hence, "a list of court-days, a table of the sittings of the judges"; hence, "a list of all the days in the year with their festivals and events, the names of the magistrates, etc."); hence) *Records, annals.*

fătigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. : 1. *To weary, tire, exhaust, fatigue.*—2. *To harass, plague, torment, etc.*

fă-tum, ti, n. [FA, root of (for) *fări*, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) 1. *Destiny, fate*;—at Ode 13, 23 in plur.—2. *Plur.* : *The Fates*; three goddesses who presided over the destiny, or fate, of men, states, etc.

Faust-Itas, itatis, f. [*faustus*, "favourable"] ("The state, or condition, of the *faustus*"; hence, "favourable state or condition," etc.; hence) Personified as a goddess: *Fertility* of the soil; *Faustitas*.

fau-stus, sta, stum, adj. [for *fav-stus*; fr. *făv-ĕo*, "to favour"] ("Favouring"; hence) *Favourable, auspicious, of good or fortunate omen.*

făv-ĕo, örīs, m. [*făv-ĕo*,

"to favour"] *A favouring, favour, good-will.*

fax, făcis, f. ("The shining, or brilliant, thing"; hence) 1. *A torch.*—2. Of the heavenly bodies: *Light* [akin to Gr. φά-ειν, and Sans. root व्हा, "to shine or be splendid"].

fă-lix, liciis, adj. [obsol. *fă-o*, "to produce"] ("Producing"; hence, "fertile"; hence) *Happy, fortunate.*

fă-mina, mīnæ, f. [id.] ("She that produces or brings forth"; hence) *A female, a woman.*

fér-ax, ácis, adj. [*fér-o*, "to bear, produce"] With Gen.: *Productive of; producing, or bearing, in abundance; abounding in.*

férīsæ, ärum, f. plur. *Holiday, festivals.*

férī-or, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. [*férī-æ*, "holiday"] *To hold holiday, keep festival.*

férō, tūli, lätum, ferre, v. a. : 1. *To bear, carry, convey, bring.*—2. With the accessory notion of quickness: *To move quickly or rapidly.*—3. Of a gift, reward, etc.: *To carry off*; *i. e. to get, receive, obtain.*—4. Pass.: In reflexive force: ("To bear one's self along"; hence) *To move quickly or rapidly onwards; to hasten, speed, etc.*—Pass.: *férōr, lätus sum, ferri* [akin to φέρω; also to Sans. root व्हरि; *tūl-i* is formed fr. root

TUL or **TOL**, whence tollo; **lā-tum** = **tlā-tum**, akin to **τλδ-ω**.

Férox, ôcis, adj.: 1. *Bold, courageous, warlike, etc.*—2. *Fierce, cruel.*

ferr-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ferr-um, “iron”] (“Provided with *ferrum*; hence) *Iron-clad, clad in armour.*

ferrum, i, n.: 1. *Iron.*—2. As being made of iron: *An axe.*

fer-tīlis, tile, adj. [fér-o, “to produce, yield”] (“Productive”; hence) *Fruitful, fertile.*

fer-us, a, um, adj. *Savage, wild, fierce, cruel* [akin to Gr. θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, “a wild animal”].

fer-vēo, bāi, no sup., vēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be hot, to glow.*—2. Of a stream: *To boil, rage, be agitated, etc.*

fer-vīdus, īda, īdum, adj. [ferv-ēo, “to be hot”] (“Hot”; hence) *Morally or mentally: Fiery, hot, impetuous, etc.*

festino, āvi, ātum, ārē, 1. v. n. *To make haste; to hasten; to be in a hurry.*

festus, a, um, adj. *Festal, festive.*

fē-tus, tūs, m. [fē-o, “to produce”] (“A producing or bringing forth”; hence) *Offspring, progeny.*

fīd-ēlis, ēle, adj. [fid-es,

“faith”] (“Pertaining to *fidesFaithful, trustworthy, to be relied on.*—

2. *Sincere, true, genuine.*

1. **fid-es**, ēi, f. [fid-o, “to trust”] (“Trust”; hence, as that which produces confidence) *Faith, faithfulness, fidelity*;—at Ode 5, 20 personified as a goddess.

2. **fid-es**, is, f. (“The string” of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre* [Gr. σφίδ-η].

fid-i-cem, cīnis, m. [for fid-i-can; fr. fid-es, “a lute”; (i) connecting vowel; cān-o, “to play” on an instrument] (“Lute-player”; hence) *A minstrel.*

fid-us, a, um, adj. [fid-o, “to trust”] *Trusty, faithful.*

fillus, īi, m. (“One caused to be”; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, “to be,” in causative force].

findo, fīdi, fissum, findēre, 3. v. a. (“To cleave”; hence) *Of time: To divide* [akin to Sans. root BHID, “to cleave”].

fi(n)g-o, finxi, fictum, fingēre, 3. v. a. (“To form, fashion, shape,” etc.; hence) 1. *Of poetry, verses, etc.: To make, compose.*—2. *With second Acc.: To make, render, a person, etc., that which is represented by the second Acc.*;—at Ode 3, 12 illum (see line 3) is the first Acc.

after fингent.—Pass.: *fi(n)gor*, fictus sum, fингi [root FIG, prob. akin to θεγ, root of θεγ-γαω, “to touch”].

fi-nis, nis, m. (and sometimes f. in the poets) [prob. for fid-nis; fr. *findo*, “to divide,” through root *FID*] (“The dividing thing”; hence, “boundary”; hence) *An end, termination*.

flo, *fiéri*; see *saclo*.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. (“Bearing”; hence) *Strong, firm*. ~~fer-~~ Comp.: *firm-ior* [either for *fer-mus*, fr. *fér-o*, “to bear”; or akin to Sans. root *DHRI*, “to bear”].

fiſ-tūla, tīla, f. [prob. for fid-tūla; fr. *FID*, root of *findo*] (“The splitting thing; i. e. capable of being split”; hence, “a reed”; hence, as made of reeds) *A shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe*.

flāgit-ium, ū, n. [flāgit-o, “to demand or desire earnestly”] (“A demanding, etc., earnestly some bad thing”; hence) 1. *A disgraceful, shameful, or infamous act.*—2. *Shame, disgrace*.

flam-ma, mæ, f. (“The burning thing”; hence) *A flame* [for *fleg-ma*, fr. φλέγω, “to burn”].

flā-tus, tūs, m. [fl(a)-o, “to blow”] (“A blowing”; hence) *Of the wind: Breath, breeze, blast*.

fiā-vus, va, vum, adj. (“Burning”; hence) *Yellow-haired, with auburn hair* [akin to Gr. φλέγω, “to burn”; Sans. root *BRĀJ*, “to shine”].

fiē-blis, bīle, adj. [flē-o, “to weep”] (“That may, or can, weep”; hence) *Weeping, tearful, doleful*.

fiēbil-iter, adv. [flēbīl-is, “doleful”] (“After the manner of the *fiēblis*”; hence) *Dolefully, mournfully*.

fiecto, *flexi*, *flexum*, *fiectrē*, 3. v. a. (“To bend” a thing; hence) *To bend in mind, will, etc.; to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften* [akin to πλέκω, “to plait or twist”].

flōs, *flōris*, m. (“That which expands or blossoms”; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root *PHAL*, “to expand”; or Sans. root *PHULL*, “to blossom”].

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for *flugv-tus*; fr. *flūo*, “to flow,” through root *FLUGV*] (“A flowing; that which flows”; hence) *A billow, wave*.

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, “to flow”] (“That which flows”; hence) *A stream, river*.

flūv-ius, ū, m. [for *flugv-ius*; fr. *FLUGV*, root of *flūo*, “to flow”] (“The flowing thing”; hence) *A stream, river*.

fōl-ium, ū, n. *A leaf* [akin to Gr. φύλ-λων].

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) *A spring, fountain.*

(for), fatus sum, fari, 1. v. dep. *To speak* [akin to Gr. φάω, φη-μι, "to say"].

fōrem (= essem), imperf. subj. of sum.

form-ōsus, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [form-a, "form, beauty"] ("Full of *forma*"; hence) *Finely formed, beautiful, handsome.*

for-s, tis (only in Nom. and Abl. Sing.), f. [probably for fer-tis; fr. fér-o, "to bring"] ("A bringing"; "that which is brought"; hence) *Chance, hazard, accident.*—Adverbial Abl. : *forte, By chance, accidentally, by accident.*

forte; see fors.

for-tis, te, adj. *Courageous, daring, bold, brave.*—As Subst.: *fortes, ūm, m. plur.* : a. *Bold, or brave, men*; Ode 9, 25.—b. *The bold, brave, etc.*; Ode 4, 29 [sometimes referred to fér-o, "to bear"; sometimes to Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous, to dare"].

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) *Fortune, whether good or bad.*

fōr-ūm, i, n. ("A market-place") *At Rome: The forum;*

a long open space between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers, etc. Here the public assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and public business in general transacted. Sometimes it is called Forum Romanum [usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so "that which is out of doors"; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root πόρος (whence πόρος, "a passage"), and so, "that which has a passage through it or is passed through"].

frāus, fraudis, f. : 1. *Deceit, fraud.*—2. *Injury, hurt, etc.*, produced by deception.

frēm-o, ūi, ūm, ūre, 3. v. n. ("To make a low roaring, to roar"; hence) *Of a war-horse: To snort.*

frē-num, ni, n. (in plur. m. and n. frē-ni and frē-na) ("The holding or restraining thing"; hence) 1. *A bridle, including bit, head-piece, and reins.*—2. *Bridle in figurative force; restraint, a check, etc.* [akin to Sans. root DHELI, "to hold"].

frig-us, ūris, n. [frig-ēo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness;*—at Ode 7, 9 in plur.

1. fro-ns, ntis, f. *A forehead, brow* [akin to Sans. bhrū, and Gr. δ-φρύ-ς].

2. *frons*, *frondis*, f.: 1. *A leaf*.—Sing. in collective force: *Leaves, foliage*.—2. *A garland, or crown, of leaves*;—at Ode 2, 36 of a victor's laurel crown.

frux, *frugis* (mostly plur.), f. [for *frug-s*; fr. *frūr*, in etymological meaning of "to eat," through root **FRUG**] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth, corn, grain*.

fūg-a, æ, f. [*fūg-io*, "to flee"] *Flight*;—at Ode 8, 15 in plur.

fūg-ax, *ācis*, adj. [**FUG**, root of *fūg-io*, "to flee"] *Apt, or prone, to flee; fleeing*.

fūg-ō, *fūgi*, *fūgītūm*, *fūg-ēre*, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To flee, flee away, take to flight*.—2. Act.: a. *To flee from*.—b. *To escape, escape from* [akin to *φυγ*, root of *φεύγω*, "to flee"; and also Sans. root *BHŪJ*, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fūg-o, *āvi*, *ātūn*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*fūg-a*, "flight"] *To put to flight; to chase, or drive, away*.—Pass.: *fūg-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

fulgēō, *fulsi*, no sup., *fulg-ēre*, 2. v. n. *To flash, glitter, gleam, glisten, shine*;—at Ode 11, 5 in figurative force [akin to Gr. *φλέγ-ω*].

ful-men, *mēnis*, n. [for *fulg-*

men; fr. *fulg-ēo*, "to flash"] ("The flashing thing"; hence) *A lightning-flash; a thunder-bolt*;—*fulmīnis minister ales* = the eagle, which in mythology was represented as attendant on Jove.

fulvus, a, um, adj. *Reddish yellow, tawny*;—at Ode 2, 60 fold. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].

fū-mus, mi, m. ("The rushing, or shaken, thing"; hence) *Smoke* [akin to Gr. *θύω*, "to rush"; also to Sans. root *DHŪ* or *DHŪ*, "to shake"; whence *dhūma*, "smoke"].

functus, a, um, P. perf. of *fungor*.

fungor, *functus sum*, *fungi*, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To perform, execute, discharge, fulfil, etc.*:—*virtute fungi, to perform, i. e. to exhibit or display, valour*.

fū-nus, *nēris*, n.: 1. *A dead body, corpse*.—2. *Death, destruction*;—at Ode 14, 49 in plur.

fūr-or, *ōris*, m. [*fūr-o*, "to rage"] ("A raging"; hence) *Rage, madness, fury*.

Gall-īa, ïæ, f. [*Gall-i*, "the Gauls"] *The country of the Gauls; Gaul*.

Gānymēdes, is, m. *Ganymedes*; a son of Laomedon king of Troy. On account of his beauty he was carried off

by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer [Gr. *Γαυμήδης*].

gaudēō, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice, delight, be pleased* [akin to Gr. *γνθέω*].

gānd-īum, ī, n. [gand-ēo, “to rejoice”] *Joy, gladness, delight.*

gēl-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [gēl-o, “to freeze”] (“Freezing”; hence) *Icy cold, cold*; —at Ode 5, 25 applied to a person instead of his country.

gē-mīnus, mīna, mīnum, adj. [prob. for gen-mīnus; fr. gēn-o, “to bring forth”] (“Brought forth, or born, with another; hence) *Twin-born, twin-*.

gēmo, ūi, ītum, īre, 3. v. a. *To mourn for or over; to bewail, bemoan.*

gēn-a, ū, f.; mostly plur. *A cheek* [akin to Gr. *γέν-υ*, “chin”].

Gēnauni, ūrum, m. plur. *The Genauni; a people of Rhætia.*

gēn-a, tis, f. [gēn-o, “to beget”] (“A begetting”—“that which is begotten”; hence, “a clan or house”; hence) *A nation, race, people.*

gēn-us, īris, n. (“Birth, descent, origin”; hence) 1. *High, or noble, birth.*—2. *A race, nation* [gēn-o (= gigno),

“to bear, produce”; and “a bearing or producing cf. Gr. *γέν-ος*”].

Germānia, ū, f. *Germany* gērō, gessi, gestum, gērēi 3. v. a. (“To bear, carry hence) *Of war: To wag carry on.*

gest-īo, īvi or ūi, ītum, ūi 4. v. n. [gest-us, “a gesture” (“To use gestures,” esp. f. joy; “to exult”; hence) Wi Inf.: *To desire earnestly do, etc.*

Gētē, īrum, m. plur. *T. Getē; a Thracian people of the Danube, adjoining the Dacians.*

Grēc-ia, ūm, f. [Grēc “the Greeks”] *The country of the Greeks; Greece;*—Ode 5, 35 the country is p. for those who inhabit it.

Graius, a, ūm, adj. *Gree Grecian.*—As Subst.: Graiu i, m. *A Greek.*

grā-men, mīnis, n. (“The thing eaten” by cattle; hence *Grass* [akin to Gr. *γρά-ς* Sans. root GRAS, “to eat”]).

Grātīa, ū; see Grātīæ. Grātīæ, īrum, f. plur. [grāt a, “loveliness or grace”] / the personifications of “grat a”: *The Graces; the (three) goddesses of loveliness, etc.* Their names were Aglaia, Euphrosynē, and Thalia.—Sing Grātia, ū, f. *The Grace* [c. Gr. *Xádip̄tes*].

grātus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful.* 
Comp.: grāt-īor [prob. akin to *χαλψ* (root *χαρ*), “to rejoice”].

grāvis, e, adj. (“Heavy” in weight; hence) 1. *Heavy, severe.*—2. *Weighty, grave;* —at Ode 9, 8 used of the Epic poetry of Stesichorus.—3. With Dat. of disadvantage [§ 107]: *Severe, hard, destructive, etc.* [akin to Gr. *βαρ-bs*; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grāv-is, “heavy, burdened”] (“To feel heavy, or burdened, at or with” something; hence) *To disdain to bear, to throw a rider;* Ode 11, 27.

hābēo, ū, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To have, possess* [prob. akin to *ἅτ-τροπαι*, “to lay hold of”; also to *ἀρ-yo*, “to seize or grasp”].

hābitā-bilis, bīle, adj. [hābit(a)-o (v. a.), “to inhabit”] *That may, or can, be inhabited; habitable.*

Hannibal, ālis, m. *Hannibal*; the commander of the Carthaginian armies in the second Punic War [Hebrew or Phoenician word: “Favour of Baal”].

Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *Hasdrubal*; a brother of Hannibal, who was slain in an engage-

ment with the Roman Consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator during the second Punic War; see *Mēt-aurum* [Hebrew or Phoenician word: “Help of Baal”].

Hector, ḫris, m. *Hector*; the eldest son of Priam, slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead body to a war-chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy [“Ἐκτωρ, “Fast-holder”; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place”].

hēdēra, ū, f. *Ivy.*

Hēlēn-ē, ēs, f. (“Torch”) *Helene* or *Helen*; a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and the wife of Menelaus. Her abduction by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, was the cause of the Trojan War [*ἐλένη* = *ἐλάνη*].

herb-a, ū, f. (“That which feeds or is eaten”; hence) *Herbage, grass*, and all that is comprehended under the English expression of “green food”; *a herb*; —at Ode 2, 55 in plur. [akin to Gr. *φέρβ-ω*, “to feed” (whence *φορβ-ή*, “a pasture,” as that which supplies food to cattle), and Sans. root *BHARB*, “to eat”; cf. grā-men, “grass” (as “that which is eaten” by cattle); akin to Gr. *γόδ-ω*, “to eat”; *γόδ-ινω*, “to gnaw”; and Sans. root *GRAS*, “to eat”].

Hercūles, īs, m. *Hercules*,

son of Jupiter and Alcmēna, celebrated more especially on account of the twelve labours imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycēnæ, whom he was ordered by the Fates to serve for twelve years. After death he was deified as the god of strength and the guardian of riches [Hercles—the Etruscan form of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς—with *u* inserted].

hēres, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. ("An orphan"; hence) *An heir* [akin to Gr. χῆρ-ος, "deprived of"].

Hespēr-īa, īa, f. [Hespērus, "the evening star"; hence, "the West"] ("The land of the west"; hence) *Italy*.

Hespēr-īus, īa, īum, adj. [id.] *Western*.

heu, interj. *Alas!*

hīb-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [for hīēm-ernus; fr. hīems, hīēm-is, "winter"] *Of, or belonging to, winter; winter-*.

hic, hīc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dut. huic), pron. dem. *This*.—As Subst. (of all genders, and of both numbers): *This person or thing, etc.*—Opposed to *ille*, *hic* usually denotes "the latter":—*hic . . . ille, (this man . . . that man, i. e.) the latter* (viz. Scopas) . . . *the former* (i. e. Parrhasius), Ode 8, 7 [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*, aspirated; with *c* (= *ce*), *demonstrative suffix*].

h-in-c, adv. [for hi-im-c; fr. hi, base of hi-c; locative suffix im; c = demonstrative suffix ce] ("From this very"; hence) 1. *From this place; hence*.—2. In time: *After this*.

Hippōlȳtus, i, m. *Hippōlytus*; a son of Theseus and Hippōlȳtē. After the death of Hippōlȳtē, Theseus married Phædra, whō became deeply enamoured of Hippolytus. When she found that her passion was not returned, she accused him to his father of having made improper overtures to her. Thereupon Theseus cursed him, and entreated Pöseidōn (Neptune) to destroy him. On one occasion, therefore, as Hippolytus was riding in his chariot near the sea, Pöseidōn sent a bull from the water, which so terrified the horses, that they overturned the chariot and dragged Hippolytus about till he was dead [Gr. Ἰππόλυτος, "Horse-looser"].

hispīdus, a, um, adj. *Rough, hairy, etc.*

hō-dīe, adv. [for hoc die, the respective ablatives sing. of hic, "this"; dies, "a day"] 1. *On this day, to-day*.—2. *At the present time, now*.

hōdī-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [hōdī-e, "to-day"] *Of to-day; to-day's.*

Hōmērus, i. m. *Homer*; the great epic poet of the Greeks [Gr. Ὅμηρος].

hōmo, īnis, comm. gen. *A human being; a person; a man or woman.*

hōnēs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *hōnor-tus*; fr. *hōnor*, “honour”] (“Provided with honour”; hence) *Honourable, worthy, virtuous, etc.*—As Subst.: *hōnestum*, i. n. *That which is honourable, honour.*

hōnor, īris, m.: 1. *Honour.*—2. *An honour, dignity, etc.*
hōra, ī, f. *An hour* [Gr. ὥρα].

Hōrātius, ii (Gen. *Hōrātī*, Ode 6, 44), m. *Horatius* (*Quintus*, with the cognomen *Flaccus*), the great lyric Roman poet, was born in the territory of Venusia on the 8th December, B.C. 65; and died on the 17th November, B.C. 8.

horre-ndus, nda, ndum, adj. [horre-o, “to shudder at”] (“Shuddered at”; hence) *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific.*

horréum, i, n. *A store-house;—at Ode 12, 18 of a room for wine.*

horr-idus, īda, īdum, adj. [horr-ēo, “to stand on end”] (“Standing on end, shaggy,” etc.; hence) 1. *Rough, rugged, wild, savage.*—2. In character, manuers, etc.: *Rude, unpol-*

ished, uncouth, blunt, stern.—

3. *Terrible, frightful, horrid.*

hortus, i, m. *A garden* [Gr. χόρος, “an enclosed place”].

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. (“The eating one”; hence, “a stranger or foreigner” entertained as a guest; hence) 1. Of persons: *An enemy, or foe, of one's country;*—Plur.: *The enemy* in collective force.—2. Of an eagle: *A foe* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, “to eat”].

hic, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, “this”] *To this place, hither.*

hūm-ērus, īri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to Gr. ἄρμος].

hūm-us, i, f. *The ground* [akin to Gr. χαμαῖ, “on the ground”].

Hydra, ī, f. *The Hydra*; a water-snake inhabiting the Lernæan Lake, killed by Hercules. It had seven heads, and as fast as one of these was cut off, two sprang up in its place; hence the expression crēvit in Herculem, Ode 4, 62 [Gr. Τρίπα, “Water-snake”].

Ibēr-īa, īē, f. [Ibēr-es, “the Ibēres,” the Gr. name for Spaniards] *The country of the Ibēres; Iberia, Spain.*

ic-o, i, tum, īre, 3. v. a. *To strike, smite.*—Pass.: *Ic-or, tus sum, i.*

1. *ictus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *īco*.

2. *ic-tus*, tūs, m. [īc-o, “to strike”] (“A striking”; hence) 1. *A stroke, blow*.—2. In music: *A striking, or playing, of instruments, etc.*; —at Ode 6, 36 folld. by Subjective Gen. *pollicis*, whereby it is shown that the *ictus* was caused by the *pollēx*.

I-dem, ēă-dem, ī-dem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. īdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root ī; with demonstrative suffix dem] (“That very”; hence) 1. *The same*.—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *Likewise, also, too, moreover*.

Idōmēneus (quadrisyll.), īi, m. *Idomeneus*; a Cretan prince, who led a Cretan force to take part in the siege of Troy, and showed himself one of the bravest of the Greek leaders [Gr. Ἰδομενεύς, “He that is the strength of Ida”].

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, etc.*

Id-ūs, ūum, f. plur. [prob. īd-ūo, “to divide”] (“The dividings or divisions”) *The Ides*; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, “fire”].

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, adj. [for in-gnōtus; fr. īn, “not”; gnōtus (= nōtus), “known”] *Unknown*.

Ilex, ilīcis, m. *The holm-oak, or scarlet-oak*.

Ilīa, īe, f. *Ilia*; a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Ilōs, īi, f.; *Ilōm*, īi, n. *Ilōs* or *Ilōm*; a name of Troy, obtained from Ilus, a son of Tros; see *Trōja* [Gr. Ἰλός, Ἰλόν].

il-lacrīmābilis, lacrīmābīle, adj. [for in-lacrīmābilis; fr. īn, “not”; lacrīmābilis, “for which tears are shed”] (“For which tears are not shed”; hence) *Unwept, unlamented*.

il-le, la, lūd (Gen. illius; Dat. ilīi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person or thing; he, she, it, etc.*; see *hic*, at end of article.

illīc, adv. [pron. illīc, “that”] *In that place, there*.

il-līno, lēvi, lītum, līnēre, 3. v. a. [for in-līno; fr. īn, “upon”; līno, “to smear”] (“To smear upon”; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To lay upon, to spread over*.—Pass.: *il-līnor*, lītus sum, līni.

illītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *illīno*.

illuc, adv. [adverbial neut. of *illic*, "that" person or thing] 1. *To that place, thither, etc.*—2. *In that direction, etc.*

illustr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*illistr-is*, "lighted up, bright"] ("To make *illistris*"; hence) *To light up, make bright, illumine.*

im-bell-is, *e*, adj. [for *in-bell-is*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *bell-um*, "war"] *Unwarlike, unfit for war, peaceful.*

imber, *bris*, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm* [akin to Gr. *δυσπόσ*].

im-ītor, *ītātus sum*, *ītari*, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence) *To imitate; to represent in appearance* [root *IM*, akin to *μιμέσθαι*].

im-mā-nis, *nē*, adj. ("Not to be measured"; hence) 1. *Vast, huge, immense.*—2. *Wild, fierce.*—3. *Monstrous in its nature, etc.; horrible, frightful* [for *in-mā-nis*; fr. *īn*, "not"; Sans. root *MĀ*, "to measure"].

im-mensus, *mensa*, *mensum*, adj. [for *in-mensus*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *mensus*, "measured"] ("Unmeasured"; hence) *Vast, huge, immense.*

im-mōl-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *in-mōl-o*; fr. *īn*, "upon"; *mōl-a*, "meal"] ("To sprinkle meal upon" a victim; hence) *To sacrifice,*

offer in sacrifice.—Pass. : *im-mōl-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*. *immortālia*, *um*; see *immortālis*.

im-mortālis, *mortāle*, adj. [for *in-mortālis*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *mortālis*, "mortal"] ("Not mortal, immortal"; hence) *Undying, imperishable, endless, eternal.*—As Subst. : *immortālia*, *um*, n. plur. *Eternal, or imperishable, things.*

im-mūn-is, *e*, adj. [for *in-mūnis*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *mūnis*, "serving"] ("Not serving"; hence, "free, or exempt," from a public service, etc.; hence, "free from," etc., things generally; hence) *Without, or not, contributing to the cost of an entertainment; scot-free.*

im-par, *pāris*, adj. [for *in-par*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *par*, "equal"] *Not equal, unequal.*

im-pello, *pāli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3. v. a. [for *in-pello*; fr. *īn*, "against"; *pello*, "to push"] 1. *To push, drive, or strike against; to hit, strike.*—2. With accessory notion of motion : *To drive forwards, urge on, impel.*—Pass. : *impellor*, *pulsus sum*, *pelli*.

impér-īum, *īi* (Gen. *impērī*, Ode 15, 14), n. [*impér-o*, "to command"] 1. *A command, order, behest.*—2. *A realm, empire.*

im-pētro, *pētravi*, *pētrātum*.

pětrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patrō; fr. īn, "without force"; patro, "to accomplish"] *To accomplish, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure*, esp. by entreaty, etc.—Pass. : im-pětror, pětrātus sum, pětrāri.

impět-us, ūs, m. [impět-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset.*—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

im-pīger, pīgra, pīgrum, adj. [for in-pīger; fr. īn, "not"; pīger, "indolent"] ("Not indolent"; hence) *Active, indefatigable, energetic, unwearied*;—at Ode 14, 22 folld. by Inf. [§ 140, 4].

im-pīus, pīa, pīuū, adj. [for in-pīus; fr. īn, "not"; pīus, "devout"] ("Not pīus"; hence) *Wicked, impious.*

im-plācīdus, plācīda, plācīdūm, adj. [for in-plācīdus; fr. īn, "not"; plācīdus, "gentle"] ("Not placidus"; hence) *Rough, savage, fierce, etc.*

im-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. īn, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] *With Dat.* [§ 106, a] : *To put, or place, upon.*—Pass. : im-pōnor, pōsītus sum, pōni.

im-portū-nus, na, num, adj. [for in-portū-nus; fr. īn, "not"; portus, (uncontr. gen.) portū-is, "a harbour"] ("Not pertaining to a portus";

hence, "unfit, unsuitable"; hence) *With reference to disposition, character, etc. : Harsh, churlish, rude, unmannerly, etc.*

impōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impōno.

im-pūdens, pūdentis, adj. [for in-pūdens; fr. īn, "not"; pūdeus, "bashful, modest"] ("Not pūdens"; hence) 1. *Bold, shameless, impudent.*—2. *In adverbial force: Boldly, shamelessly, impudently.*

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impello.

impūn-e, adv. [impūn-is, "without punishment"] *With impunity, without punishment.*

īn, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. *With Abl. : a. In.—b. On, upon.—c. In the case of.—2. With Acc. : a. Into.—b. Upon.—c. Of motion upwards: Up to, to.—d. Against.—e. Towards.—f. As it relates or refers to; in reference to, as to, etc.—g. Of time: (a) Unto, till, up to.—(b) For:—in īvum, for ever.—h. After, according to, in accordance with.—i. To denote the object, design, etc. : To, for.*

incend-īum, īi, n. [incendō, "to burn"] *A burning, conflagration*;—at Ode 8, 17 in plur.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for in-cēdo; fr. īn, "into"; cēdo, "to cut"]

(“To cut into”; hence) *To engrave*. — Pass. : *in-cidō*, *cīsus sum, cīdi*.

incīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *incido*.

in-clūdō, *clūsi*, *clūsum, clūdēre*, 3. v. a. [īn, “in”; *clūdo* (= *clādo*), “to shut”]

1. *To shut in, to enclose*. — 2. With respect to time: *To close, finish, end*. — Pass. : *in-clūdō*, *clūsus sum, clūdi*.

in-clūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *includō*.

in-cōlūmis, *cōlūme*, adj. [īn, in “intensive” force; *obsol. cōlūmis*, “safe, unhurt”] 1. *Safe, in safety*. — 2. *Unimpaired, uninjured*.

in-crēpo, *crēpūi*, *crēpītum, crēpāre*, 1. v. a. [īn, “against”; *crēpo*, “to make a noise”] (“To make a noise against”; hence) *To chide, censure, reprove, rebuke*.

in-dēcōro, no perf. nor sup., *dēcōrāre*, 1. v. a. [īn, “not”; *dēcōro*, “to grace”] (“Not to grace”; hence) *To disgrace, shame, prove a disgrace or shame to*.

in-dīco, *dīcāvi*, *dīcātum, dīcāre*, 1. v. a. [īn, in “augmentative” force; *dīco*, “to make known”] *To make known, point out, show, indicate*.

ind-ōl-es, is, f. [ind-u (= īn), “in”; *ōl-esco*, “to grow up”] (“That which grows up in,

or within,” one; hence) 1. *Natural abilities or genius, talents*. — 2. *Natural disposition*.

in-dōm-ītus, *īta*, *ītum*, adj. [īn, “not”; dōm-o, “to tame”] (“Untamed”; hence) *That cannot be checked or restrained; untameable*.

Indus, i, m. : 1. *An Indian; an inhabitant of India*. — 2. In collective force: *The Indians*, i. e. the people of the remote East; Ode 14, 42.

īn-ers, *ertis*, adj. [for *īn-ars*; fr. īn, “not”; ars, “art”] (“Not having, or without, ars,” in any employment; hence) 1. *Sluggish, inactive*. — 2. *That renders idle or inactive*.

Inert-īa, *īæ*, f. [īners, *īnertis*, “inactive”] (“The quality of the *iners*”; hence) *Inactivity, idleness, laziness*.

in-fēlix, *fēlicis*, adj. [īn, “not”; *fēlix*, “happy”] (“Not *felix*; hence) *Unhappy, unfortunate, miserable*; — at Ode 12, 6 *infelix avis* = *Froēne*; see *Itys*.

infer-nus, na, num, adj. [īnfer, “below”] (“That is, or lies, below”; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*.

in-fidus, *fida*, *fidum*, adj. [īn, “not”; *fidus*, “faithful”] *Faithless, not to be trusted*.

infīmūs, u, um, sup. adj. 1. *Lowest*. — 2. *The lowest*.

part, or bottom, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution; the depths of. (☞ Pos.: infērus; Comp.: infērior.)

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) 1. *Vast, huge, immense.* — 2. *Mighty, powerful.*

in̄imic-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [in̄imic-us, "hostile"] *To render hostile, set at variance.*

injectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of injic̄o.

in-jíc̄o, jéci, jectum, jíc̄ere, 3. v. a. [in, "upon"; jacīo, "to cast"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To cast, or throw, upon, etc.*

in-ornātus, ornāta, ornātum, adj. [in, "not"; ornātus, "adorned"] ("Not adorned"; hence) *Uncelebrated.*

in-sci-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; scīo, "to know"] With Objective Gen. [§ 132]: *Not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with.*

in-séro, sévi, situm, sérēre, 3. v. a. [in, "in"; sérō, in force of "to sow or plant"] ("To sow, or plant, in" a place; hence) P. perf. pass. *Figurative force: Implanted by nature, innate, natural.* — Poss.: in-sérōr, situs sum, sér̄i.

insitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of insérō.

in-sölitus, sölita, sölitum, adj. [in, "not"; sölitus, "customary"] ("Not solitus"; hence) *Unusual, unaccustomed.*

in-spérātus, spérāta, spérātum, adj. [in, "not"; spérātus, "expected"] *Unexpected, unlooked for.*

in-sta-r, n. indecl. [in, "in"; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("That which stands in" a place; hence, "an image or statue"; hence) *Likeness between two things;—so, only in apposition; or as a predicative adj. Like;—always with Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 138, A, 3].*

in-sül-a, æ, f. [for in-säl-a; fr. in, "in"; säl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in the sea"; hence) *An island.*

in-tég-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-täg-er; fr. in, "not"; ta(n)g-o, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) 1. *Unharmed, uninjured, unwounded, etc.* — 2. *Unimpaired in strength; fresh, vigorous.* — 3. *Undiminished, whole, entire.*

inten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o, in force of "to turn, direct" the mind, etc.] ("Turning or directing" the mind, etc.; hence) With Dat.: *Intent upon.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Between*.—2. *Among, amidst*.

—3. *During, in the midst or course of* [akin to Sans. *antar*, “within”].

int̄ememptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *interīno*.

int̄ēr-ēō, īvi or īli, ītum, īre, v. n. [inter, “among”; ēō, “to go”] (“To go among” other things, etc., so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish*.

inter-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for *inter-ēmo*; fr. *inter*, “among, in the midst”; ēmo, “to take”] (“To go among, or into the midst, and take away”; hence, “to destroy”; hence) *To kill, slay*.—Pass.: *inter-īmor*, emptus sum, īni.

int̄ēritūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *int̄ērēō*;—at Ode 9, 1 supply *esse* with *int̄ēritūra*.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *intermitto*.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [inter, “apart”; mitto, “to cause to go”] (“To cause to go apart”; hence) In temporal relations: *To leave off, or discontinue, for a while or temporarily; to intermit*.—Pass.: *inter-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [inter, “among”; sum, “to be”] (“To be among”; hence) With Dat. [§ 107, b]:

To be present at; to take part in.

in-vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. [īn, īn “augmentative” force; vīdēo, “to look at”] (“To look intently at”; hence, with accessory notion of malevolence, “to look maliciously at”; hence, “to begrudge”; hence, “to deny, refuse”; hence, with the accessory notion of rescuing through a refusal) With Acc. denoting the object rescued, and Dat. of that from which it is rescued: *To rescue one from*;—at Ode 2, 24 supply ēum (= jūvēnem), or ēos (= mōres, etc.), as the Acc. after invidēt.

invīd-ūs, a, um, adj. [invidēō, “to envy”] *Envious*.

in-vōlēto, vōltāvi, vōltātum, vōltāre, 1. v. n. [īn, “upon”; vōlēto, “to fly to and fro”; hence, “to float about”] Of the hair: With Dut. [§ 106, a]: *To float about upon, to wave upon*.

Io, interj. expressive of joy: *Ho! hurrah! huzzah!*

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for *is-pse*; fr. *is*, “this, that”; with suffix *pse*] *Self, very, identical*.—As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self*.—b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself*.

Ira, īa, f. *Anger, wrath*.

īs, īa, īd (Gen. īīna; Dat.

ei), pron. dem. *This* or *that* person or thing.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *He*, *she*, *it*, etc. [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*].

Ister, tri, m. *The Ister*; the lower part of the river Danube; the upper part is called *Dānūbius*.

Isthm-*us*, ia, ūm, adj. [Isthm-us, "an Isthmus"; esp. "The Isthmus" of Corinth, where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine-garland] *Of*, or *belonging to*, the *Isthmus* of Corinth; *Isthmian*.

Itāl-ia, ūe, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe.—Hence, **Itāl-*us***, a, ūm, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Italy*; *Italian* [acc. to some fr. Gr. *ἰταλός* (whence Lat. *vitulus*, "a calf"), in reference to its breed of cattle, which was considered excellent: acc. to others fr. a man named *Italus*].

Itālus, a, ūm; see *Itālia*.

Itys, ūos (Acc. *Ityn*, Ode 12, 5), m. *Itys*; son of *Tereus* king of Thrace, and of *Procne* (or *Progne*) daughter of *Pandion* king of Athens. *Tereus* having offered violence to *Philomēla* his wife's sister, *Procne* in revenge killed her son and served him *up as food at his father's table*. *Hereupon* *Tereus* was

changed into an owl, *Itys* into a pheasant, *Procne* into a swallow, and *Philomēla* into a nightingale [Gr. *Ίτυς*, "Edge or Rim"].

Iūlus, i, m. *Iulus*; i. e. *Iulus Antonius*, son of the triumvir *Antonius*. Ode 2 is addressed to him. At line 2 *Iule* is to be pronounced as a dissyllable [Gr. *Ιούλος*, "Down"].

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [jäc-io, "to cast or throw"] ("To cast, etc., often"; hence) *To toss to and fro*; *to drive hither and thither*.—Pass.: **jac-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

jam, adv. [prob. = eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "that"] 1. *At that time; then*.—2. *At this time; now* :—**jam** . . . *jam, now . . . now; at one time . . . at another time*.—3. *Already*.—4. With Imperat. as a particle of exhortation: *Then, now, therefore*; Ode 11, 31.

Jānus, i, m. *Janus*; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in the front, the other at the back of the head. The month of January was sacred to him, and the doors of houses were under his special protection. *Numa* dedicated

to him the passage (commonly but erroneously called a temple) named Janus. This was in the forum, and had two doors opposite to each other, which were shut in time of peace (see Ode 15, 9) and open during war. The passage itself was variously called Janus Bifrons, Janus Quirinus, Janus Geminus, and Portæ Belli.

jœur, ὄρις and Ἰνόρις, n. *The liver* [akin to Sans. *yakrit*; Gr. *ηραπ*].

jœ-ōsus, ὄσα, ὄσυμ, adj. [jœc-us, "mirth," etc.] ("Full of *jocus*"; hence) *Mirthful, sportive*.

jūdex, ἱκις, comm. gen. [for jūdic-s; fr. jūdīc-o, "to judge"] *A judge*.

Jūlī-us, a, um, adj. [Jūlī-us, "Julius"] *Of, or belonging to, Julius; Julian*; see ēdictum.

Jū-pīter, Gen. Jōvis, m. ("Heaven's father") *Jupiter*; a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities [akin to Sans. *dyu*, "heaven"; Lat. pāter, "father"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which (morally) joins or unites"; hence) 1. *Law*, whether human, natural, or divine.—2. a. *Justice, fairness, equity*.—b. Adverbial Abl.: *jūre*, *Justly* [akin to Sans. root *yu*, "to bind"].

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jūr-tus; fr. jūs, jūr-is, in force of "justice"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence, "just, equitable"; hence) *Just, proper, right, that ought to be*, etc.

1. jūven-cus, ca, cum, adj. [jūvēn-is, "a youth"] ("Belonging to a *juvenis*"; hence) *Youthful, young*.—As Subst.: *jūvencus*, i, m. *Of cattle: A young bullock, a steer*.

2. jūvencus, i; see 1. jūven-cus.

jūvēn-esco, ūi, no sup., escere, 3. v. a. [jūvēn-is, "a young person"] ("To become a *juvenis*"; hence) *To grow up*.

1. jūvēn-is, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young*.—As Subst.: *jūvēnis*, is, m.: a. *A young person, a youth*;—at Ode 4, 24 *juvenis* = *Drusus*.—b. *A son*; Ode 5, 9 [akin to Sans. *yuvan*, "young"].

2. jūvēnis, is; see 1. jūvēn-is.

jūven-tas, tātis, f. [jūvēn-is, "young"] ("The state, or condition, of the *juvenis*"; hence) *Youth*.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. a. *To delight, please*;—at Ode 1, 31 *jūvat* has certāre mēro for its Subject.

lāb-or, ὄρις, m. ("The act of acquiring or taking"; hence)

1. *Labour, toil*.—2. *A labour, or toil; a laborious, or toil-some, work or deed* [akin to Sans. root LABH, “to acquire”; Gr. λαβεῖν, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, “to take”].

lac, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root मृग्न, “to rub, to stroke”; and so, “the thing rubbed or stroked,” *i.e.* from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτος].

Lācēna, æ, f. adj. *Lace-dæmonian, Spartan*.

lac-rīma, rīmæ, f. (old form dac-rīma) (“The biting thing”) *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυν; and Sans. root DAG, “to bite”].

lācūs, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to λάκκος, “a pit, a pond”].

lātus, n, um, adj. : 1. *Joyful, joyous*.—2. *With Abl.* : *Delighting, or taking pleasure, in something*.—3. *Of the soil, etc.* : *Rich, fertile, luxuriant* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, “to shine”; also, “to delight”].

lā-pis, pīdis, m. : 1. *A stone*.—2. *A precious stone, jewel* [akin to Gr. λᾶς, “a stone”].

Lar, Lāris, m. (“The shining one”; hence) *A Lar*, *i.e. a tutelary deity of a house, etc.*;—at Ode 5, 34 in plur. [akin to Sans. root LAS, “to shine”].

larg-us, a, um, adj. (“Large”; hence) 1. *Abundant, plentiful*.—2. *With Inf.* : *Bountiful, profuse, liberal in doing, etc.*; Ode 12, 19 [prob. akin to Sans. dirgh-ā (for original dārgh-ā), “long”].

lase-īvus, īva, īvum, adj. (“Bounding, leaping”; hence)

1. *Sportive, playful*.—2. *Wanton*.

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, “wide”] (“After the manner of the latus”; hence) 1. *Widely*.—2. *On all sides, far and wide, extensively*.

lātēns, ntis, P. pres. of lātēo;—at Ode 6, 19 supply pūerum with lātentem.

lāt-ēo, īi, no sup., īre, 2. v. n. : 1. *To lie hid or concealed*.—2. *To be buried in obscurity, to be unknown* [akin to Gr. λαθεῖν, root of λαυθ-άνειν].

Lātinus, a, um; see Lātium.

Lātiūm, ī, n. *Latium* (now *Campagna di Roma* and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*); a country of Italy in which Rome was situate.—Hence, Lāt-Inus, īna, īnum, adj. *Latin*.

Lātōna, æ, f. *Latona*; the mother of Apollo and Diana;—at Ode 6, 37 Latonæ puer = Apollo.

laud-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, “praise”] *To praise, commend, extol, laud*.

—Pass.: *laud-or*, *ātus sum*, in which Horace's Ode 6 is
āri. written, Ode 6, 35; see *Ædili-us*.

laurēa, *æ*; see *laurēus*.

laur-ēus, *ëa*, *ëum*, adj. [*laur-us*, “a laurel”] *Of*, or *belonging to*, a laurel.—As Subst.: *laurēa*, *æ*, f.: a. *A laurel*.—b. *A laurel-crown, laurel-wreath*.

laus, *laudis*, f. (“That which hears” of one's self; hence, in good sense) 1 *Praise, commendation*.—2. *A thing deserving praise; a glorious, or noble, deed* [prob. akin to Gr. *κλέω*, and to Sans. root *çru*, “to hear”].

lävo, *lävævi* and *lävi*, *läv-ātum* and *lautum* and *lötum*, *läväre* and *lävëre*, 1. and 3. v. a. *To wash, bathe* some object;—in 4th Book of Horace only in 3rd conj., viz. *lävës*, Ode 6, 26 [akin to Gr. *λούω*].

len-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. (“Embracing, clinging”; hence, “slow”; hence) In character, etc.: *Indifferent, unconcerned, insensible* [akin to Sans. root *LIṄG*, “to embrace”].

lēo, *ōnis*, m. *A lion* [Gr. *λέων*].

Lesb-īus, *ëa*, *ëum*, adj. [*Lesb-os*, “Lesbos” (now Metellino); an island in the *Ægean Sea*] *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lesbos; Lesbian*:—*Lesbius pes*, *the Lesbian measure*, i. e. the *Sapphic measure or metre*

in which Horace's Ode 6 is written, Ode 6, 35; see *Ædili-us*.

Lēthæus, *a*, *um*; see *Lēthē*.

(*Lēthē*, *ës*, f. *Lethē*; a river of the lower world, the waters of which caused forgetfulness.

—Hence) *Lēth-æus*, *æa*, *æum*, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lethē; Lethean* [*Λιθη*, “Forgetfulness, Oblivion”].

lē-tum (-thum), *ti*, n. (“That which melts or dissolves”; hence) *Dissolution, death* [akin to Gr. *δ-λε-θρος*, “destruction”; Sans. root *LIጀ*, “to melt”].

lēvis, *e*, adj.: 1. *Smooth*.—2. *Beardless* [akin to Gr. *λειFos*].

lēv-o, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [*lēv-is*, “light”] (“To make something *levis*”; hence) *To lift up, raise, bear aloft*.

lex, *lēgis*, f. [= *leg-s*; fr. *lēg-o*, “to read”] (“That which is read”; hence, “a bill,” i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and rend (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) 1. *A law*.—2. *A rule, regulation, etc.*—*ab lēge sōlūtis* = “irregular.”

lībēat; see *lībēo*.

līb-ëo, *üi*, *ituñ*, *ëre* (usually found only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To please; to be pleasing or agreeable*.

1. **lib-er**, ēra, ērum, adj. ("Doing as one desires; pleasing one's self"; hence) *Free*: —libera mors, *a free death*, i. e. a death either in behalf of freedom, or before freedom is lost [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. έλεύθερος, "free"].

2. **Liber**, ēri, m.: 1. *Liber*; an old Italian deity, sometimes (as in Horace) regarded as identical with *Bacchus*.—2. *Wine*; Ode 12, 14.

libér-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a. [liber, "free"] With Abl.: *To free, set free, or release, from*.

lib-ido, īdīnis, f. [lib-ēo, "to please"] ("A pleasing" one's self; hence) In a bad sense: *Passion, lust, desire, etc.*;—at Ode 12, 8 in plur.

licent-ia, īæ, f. [licens, licent-is, "free, doing as one will"] ("The state of the *licens*"; hence) *Freedom, liberty, licence*.

líc-ēo, īi, ītum, īre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable or permissible"; hence) Impers.: *licet*, etc., (*It*) *is permitted or allowed*.

licet; see *licēo*.

Ligūrinus, i, m. *Ligurinus*; a boy's name.

lingua, uæ, f. [ling-o, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) *The tongue*.

lintēum, i; see *lintēus*.

lin-tēus, tēa, tēum, adj. [lin-um, "flax"; hence, "linen"] *Made of linen, linen*.—As Subst.: *lintēum*, i, n. ("That which is made of linen"; hence) *A sail*.

liqu-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [liqu-ēo, "to be liquid"] ("Being liquid"; hence, "flowing, fluid"; hence) Of colours, etc.: *Clear, bright, brilliant, etc.*

lis, litis, f. *A law-suit, action at law*.

li-tus, tōris, n. [prob. LI, root of li-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand*.

liv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [liv-ēo, "to be of a leaden, or blue, colour"] ("Of a leaden, or blue, colour"; hence, "looking black and blue"; hence) *Envious, malicious, spiteful*.

lōc-us, i, m. (plur. lōci, m. and lōca, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) 1. *A place, spot, etc.*—2. Of time: Only in Abl. with (or without) in: *At the right time (or times); seasonably, opportunely* [prob. akin to Gr. root λέχ, "to put"].

Lollius, ī, m. *Lollius (Marcus)*; a noble Roman who was consul B.C. 21, and legate in Gaul B.C. 16, where he suffered a severe defeat.

long-e, adv. [long-us] ("After the manner of the *longus*"; hence) 1. In space: *Afar off, to a distance*.—2. In time: a. *Long, for a long time*.—b. Comp.: *Longer, any longer*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *longius*; (Sup.: *longissime*). *longius*; see *longe*.

long-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long* in extent or space.—2. In time: *Long, of long duration or continuance* [akin to Sans. *dīrgha*, "long"].

lōqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To speak, utter, words, etc.*—2. *To speak, or tell, of; to talk about*;—at Ode 4, 68 the Gerundive *loquenda* is folld. by Dat. [§ 107, d] [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lucr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [lucr-um, "gain"] ("To gain" as profit; hence) *To gain, get, acquire, obtain, to one's honour, advantage, etc.*; Ode 8, 19.

lu-crum, cri, n. [lū-o, "to pay"] ("That which serves for paying"; hence) *Gain, profit*.

luc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. ("To seize, etc., in one's embrace"; hence) 1. *To wrestle*.—2. *To strive, contend, struggle* [akin to Sans. root LINQ, "to embrace"].

lūd-o, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. and a. [lūd-us, "play"] 1. Neut. : *To play, sport*.—2. Act.: ("To play at" something; hence) Of compositions, etc.: *To pour forth in a playful, or mirthful, spirit; to utter in sport*.

lū-dus, dī, m. *Play, sport* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to sport"].

lū-men, mīnis, n. [for luc-men; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence, "light"; hence, "eye-sight"; hence) *The eye*.

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon*.

lūp-us, i, m. *A wolf* [like Gr. *λύκος*, akin acc. to some to Sans. root LUP, "to destroy," etc., and so "the destroyer"; acc. to others akin to Sans. *vṛika*, "a wolf," fr. root VRAÇCH, "to tear," and so "the tearer"].

lūridus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Black and blue, livid*.—2. *Yellow*.

lu-strum, stri, n. [lū-o, "to wash"] ("That which washes or expiates"; hence, "an expiatory offering" which was made for the whole Roman people by the Censors every fifth year after the completion of the Census; hence) *A space of five years*.

lux, lūcīs, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("That

which shines *or* is bright"; hence) 1. *Light*.—2. *A day*.—3. *Light, help, succour*.

Lycē, ēs, f. *Lycē*; a woman's name.

Lydus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lydia*, a country of Asia Minor; *Lydian* [Gr. Λυδός].

lynx, *lynxis* (Acc. Plur. *lyncts*, Ode 6, 34), *comm. gen. A lynx* [Gr. λύγξ].

lyra, ē, f.: 1. *A lute or lyre*.—2. *Lyric poetry, song* [Gr. λύρα].

mäcūl-ōsus, īsa, īsum, adj. [mäcūl-a, "a spot, blemish," etc.] ("Full of spots, blemishes," etc; hence) *Foul, disgraceful, abominable*.

Mæcēnas, ātis, m. *Mæcen-as* (*Caius Cilnius*); a Roman knight and statesman; the friend of the Emperor Augustus and patron of Horace.

Mæōn-īus, īa, īum, adj. [Mæōn-es, "the Mæones"; the people of Mæonia, a country in Lydia] *Of, or belonging to, the Mæones; Mæonian*;—at Ode 9, 5 Horace applies the term to Homer, thus representing him as a native of Mæonia.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great*, in the fullest sense of the term.—2. *Comp. : a. Greater*.—b. *Elder, older*;—at Ode 14, 14 folld. by Gen.

of thing distributed [§ 130].—

3. *Sup. : Greatest*;—nt Ode 14, 6 folld. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *mäjor*; *Sup. : maximus* [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. mah-a, "great"; fr. root MAGH, "to be great, to be powerful"].

mäjor, us; see *magnus*.

mäl-e, adv. [mäl-us, "bad"] ("After the manner of the *malus*"; hence) 1. *Badly, ill*.—2. *Hurtfully, cruelly*.—3. *Unfortunately, calamitously*. *mäne*, adv. *Early in the morning, early*.

mäno, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. *To flow*.

mä-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *A hand*.—2. *Of soldiers: A band, force, etc.*—3. *Of persons in general: A number, body, multitude*, etc. [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

märe, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. vāri, "water"].

mär-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [mär-e, "the sea"] *Of the sea; sea- :—marina* Venus, (*Venus of the sea*, i. e.) *the sea-born Venus*, in allusion to the myth that this goddess sprang from the foam of the sea.

mar-mor, möris, n. [prob. for mar-mar; fr. mar-e, replicated] ("The sea"; hence, from the glistening appearance

of the sea, "marble"; hence, as made of marble) *A marble statue.*

marmör-ëus, ēa, ēum, adj. [marmor, marmör-is, "marble"] ("Of, or belonging to, marble"; hence) *In marble*, i. e. as a marble statue; Ode 1, 20.

Mar-s, tis, m.: 1. *Mars*; the mythic god of war, and fabled father of Romulus and Remus.—Hence, **Mart-ius**, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mars*; see *campus*.—2. *War, warfare*.—Hence, **Mart-ius**, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, war; martial*.

Martius, a, um; see *Mars*.
mä-ter, tris, f.: 1. *A mother*.—2. Of animals: *A dam* [akin to Gr. μῆτηρ; Sans. mātri; fr. root MĀ, in meaning of "to produce"; and so "the producer"].

Mäti-n-us, a, um, adj. [Mäti-nus, "Matinus"; a mountain of Apulia in Italy] *Of, or belonging to, Mount Matinus; Matinian*.

mätr-öna, öne, f. [mäter, mätr-is, "a mother"] ("One pertaining to a mother"; hence) *A married woman, matron*.

mätfürus, a, um, adj. (Of fruits, etc.: "Ripe, mature"; hence) 1. *Ripe in years, of advanced age*.—2. *Early, speedy, quick, etc.*

Mävors, ortis, m. *Mavors*;

another name of Mars; see Mars.

1. **maximus**, a, um, sup. adj.; see *magnus*.

2. **Maximus**, i, m. [maximus, "greatest"] *Maximus (Paulus)*; a noble Roman; Ode 1, 10.

mëd-itor, itä-tus sum, itäri, 1. v. dep.: 1. With Inf.: *To think or reflect upon doing, etc.; to muse, or meditate, about doing, etc.*—2. With Acc. of thing: *To meditate, design, a thing [akin to Gr. μέδουαι, "to care for"]*.

mëd-ius, ia, ium, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid*.—2. *The middle of that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. μέσος; Sans. madhya]*.

Médu-s, i, m.: 1. *A Mede, Parthian*.—2. Sing. in collective force: *The Medes, the Parthians*.

mëlfor, us; see *bönnus*.
1. **mëlius**, nom. and acc. neut. sing. of *mëlfor*.

2. **mëlius**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *mëlfor*, "better"] *In a better way, better*.

Melpömëne, ēs, f. ("Song-stress") *Melpomene*; the muse of poetry [Gr. Μελπομένη].

mëm-or, öris, adj. [akin to mëm-ini] 1. With Gen. [§133]: *Mindful of, remembering, holding in remembrance*.

2. *That reminds of a thing; reminding; recording.*

men-sa, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) 1. *The mind, as being the seat of thought.*—

2. *Mind, feelings, disposition.*—

3. *Mind, intellect, intellectual powers* [Lat. root **MEN**; akin to Sans. **mán-as**, "mind"; fr. root **MAN**, "to think"; cf. also Gr. **μένος**].

men-sa, sae, f. [root **MEN**, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētior, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) 1. *A table of any kind.*—2. ("That which is put on table"; hence, "food"; hence) *With altera (or secunda): The second course, the dessert, at which much wine was taken.*

men-sis, sis, m. [root **MEN**, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētior, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month, as a measure of time.*

ment-ior, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [mens, ment-is, "the mind"] ("To think, or form, in the mind"; hence, in a bad sense, "to lie"; hence) *With Acc.:* ("To lie, or speak falsely, about"; hence) *To feign, counterfeit, represent falsely, belie.*

mer-cē-s, dis, f. [for merced-s; fr. merx, merc-is, "gain"; cēd-o, "to come"] ("That which comes as, or for, gain"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

mēr-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To obtain, or acquire, as a portion or allotment"; hence, "to get, obtain"; hence) *To deserve, merit.*—Pass. : mēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri [akin to μερ or μορ, root of Gr. μερ-ομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. [fr. same source as mērēo, and with the same etymological meaning] *To get, obtain;* Ode 12, 16.

mēr-ītum, īti, n. [mēr-ēo, "to deserve"] ("That which deserves or merits" something; hence) *Desert, merits.*

mēritus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mērēo; Ode 2, 35.

mer-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for merg-so; fr. merg-o, "to plunge, dip"] *With Abl.:* *To plunge, or dip, in; to immerse in.*

mēr-um, i, n. [mēr-us, "pure"] *Pure wine;* i. e. not mixed with water.

mer-x, cis, f. [mēr-ēo, "to gain"] ("The gaining, or gainful, thing"; hence) *Merchandise, wares, goods;*—at Ode 12, 22 merx = parvus onyx which Horace required Virgil to bring as an equivalent for the wine of which he was invited to partake.

Mētaurum, i, n. *The Metaurum*, also called *Metaurus* (now *The Metauro* or

Metro), a river of Umbria in Italy, on the banks of which a great battle was fought between Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and the Roman consuls, C. Claudius Nero and Livius Salinātor, B.C. 207. Hasdrubal was defeated and slain, and the engagement proved decisive of the issue of the second Punic War.—N.B. At Ode 4, 88 Metaurum is considered by some to be an adjective; viz. **Mētaur-us**, a, um, “Of the Metaurus.”

mētū-o, **mētūi**, **mētūtum**, **mētūre**, 3. v. a. [mētus, uncontr. gen. mētū-is, “fear”] With Inf.: *To fear, dread, to do, etc.*

mē-us, a, um, pron. poss. **ēgo**, **mē-i**, “I”] *Of, or belonging to, me; my, mine.*

miles, **ītis**, comm. gen.: 1. **A soldier**.—2. In collective force: *The soldiery.*

milit-ia, **īa**, f. [milit-o, “to serve as a soldier”] (“A serving as a soldier”; hence) 1. **Military service**.—2. **Warfare**.

min-æ, **ārum**, f. plur. [mīn-ēo, “to project”] (“The projecting things”; hence) *Threats*, as overhanging evils, etc.

mīn-ax, **ācis**, adj. [mīn-or, “to threaten”] *Threatening, menacing.*

Min-erva, **ervæ**, f. (“The

thinking one, the one having mind”) *Minerva*; the goddess of wisdom, who was a strong partisan of the Greeks in the Trojan War [akin to Sans. root **MAN**, “to think”; Gr. **μέν-ος**, “mind”; Lat. root **MEN**, as in **mens**, **memini**].

mīn-ister, **istri**, m. [sts. referred to **mīn-ō**, “to lessen,” and so “an inferior”; sts. to **mān-us**, “a hand,” and so “one at hand,” i. e.] *An attendant, servant* :—**fulminis minister** = the eagle, which is represented as carrying Jove’s thunder-bolts.

Minos, **ōis**, m. *Minos*; a king and law-giver of Crete. After death he was appointed a judge in the lower world [Gr. **Μίνως**, prob. akin to Sans. **manus**, “a man”].

mīn-ō, **ūi**, **ūtum**, **ūre**, 3. v. a. *To lessen, diminish*, etc.—Pass.: **mīn-ōr**, **ūtus sum**, **ūi** [root **MIN**, akin to Gr. **μιν-ύθω**].

mīnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of **mīnor**, “less”] 1. *In a less degree, less*.—2. As an emphatic negative particle: *In no degree, not at all, by no means.*

mīr-or, **rātus sum**, **rāri**, 1. v. **dīp**. (“To smile upon” in token of approval, etc.; hence) *To admire* [akin to Sans. root **SMI**, “to smile”].

mīscēo, **mīscī**, **mīscētum** and

mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. *To mix, mingle.*—Pass.: miscēor, mistus and mixtus sum, miscēri [akin to Gr. *μίσχω*, *μίγνυμι*, and to Sans. *micra*, “mixed”].

mis-er, ēra, ērum, adj. [prob. akin to mær-ēo, “to be sad”; mæs-tus, “sad”] *Wretched, miserable.*

mit-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3.v. n. [mit-is, “mild”] Of things: *To become mild, to be softened in nature, etc.*

mitto, misi, missum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a. (“To allow, or cause, to go”; hence) *To send.*

mixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of miscēo.

mōd-dus, di, m. (“The measuring thing”; hence) 1. *Bound, limit, end.*—2. In poetry: Plur.: a. *Measure, metre.*—b. *Poems, verses.*—3. *A way, method, manner, mode* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, “to measure”; Gr. *μέτρον*, “a measure”].

mol-lis, le, adj. (“Soft” to the touch; hence) *Gentle, mild, agreeable, pleasant* [akin to Sans. *mrid-u*, “soft,” fr. root MRID, “to rub, crush”].

mōn-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. a. (“To cause to think”; hence, “to remind”; hence) *To warn, admonish*;—at Ode 7, 7 folld. by ne c. Subj. [akin to Sans. root MAN, “to think”].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mīn-ēo, “to project”] (“That which projects, or juts forth”; hence) *A mountain.*

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [monstr-um, “that which warns”] (“To warn”; hence) *To show, point out.*—Pass.: monstr-or, ātus sun, āri.

mon-strum, stri, n. [mōn-ēo, “to warn”] (“That which warns”; hence, in a bad sense, “an evil omen”; hence) *A monster, whether in size or character.*

mōra, æ, f. *Delay*;—at Ode 12, 25 in plur.

mord-ax, ācis, adj. [mord-ēo, “to bite”] (“Prone to bite, biting”; hence) *Of an axe, etc.*: *Deep-cutting.*

mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. *To bite*;—at Ode 3, 16 the expression mordeor dente invido is figurative.—Pass.: mordēor, morsus sum, mordēri [akin to Sans. root MRID; see *mollis*].

mōr-īor, tūus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MRI, “to die”].

mor-s, tis, f. [mōr-īor, “to die”] (“A dying”; hence) *Death.*

mōs, ūris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. mē-o, “to go”] (“The going” one’s own way; hence, “a person’s will”; hence) 1. a. *Practice, usage, custom,*

habit, manner.—b. Abl. with follg. Gen.: *In, or after, the manner of* that which is specified by the Gen.—2. Plur.: *Character, manners, morals*.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for *mov-tus*; fr. mōv-ēo, “to move”] (“A moving”; hence) *A moving, or motion, in dancing.*

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtūm, mōvēre, 2. v. a. (“To cause to go”; hence) 1. *To move*.—2.

Of war as Object: *To stir up, rouse up, excite, kindle* [akin to Sans. root mī, “to go”].

mox, adv.: 1. *Soon, present-ly, directly*.—2. *By and by*.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Much*.—b. In collective force: *Many a*.—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous*.—As Subst.: multa, örum, n. plur. *Many things*.

mūnus, ēris, n. *A gift, present*.

mūrus, i, m. (“The encircling thing”; hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [akin to Sans. root MUR, “to encircle”].

Mūsa, æ, f. *A Muse*; one of the nine goddesses who presided over music, poetry, and the liberal arts in general [Gr. Moūsa].

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for *mov-to*; fr. mōv-ēo, “to move”] (“To move much” from its place; hence) 1. *To change, alter*.—

2. *To change, transform*.—Pass.: mū-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

mūtus, a, um, adj. *Dumb, mute*.

mūt-ūus, üa, üum, adj. [mūt-o, “to change”; hence, “to interchange, exchange”] (“Interchanged, exchanged”; hence) *Mutual, reciprocal*.

nam, conj. *For*.

nam-que, conj. [nam, “for”; quē, emphatic particle] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly*.

nardus, i, f. (“Nard, spike-nard”; hence) *Nard-balsam, nard-oil* [Gr. νάρδος].

nā-ris, is, f.: 1. *A nostril*.—2. Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose* [akin to nā-sus, and Sans. नासा, “a nose”].

nā-scōr, tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [for gna-scōr; fr. root GNA, another form of GEN, root of gigno] *To be born*.

nāt-ālis, āle, adj. [nāt-us, “birth”] *Of, or belonging to, one’s birth; natal*.—As Subst.: nātālis, is, m. (sc. dīes) *A natal day, birth-day*.

1. nāmas, a, um, P. perf. of nascōr.—As Subst.: nāta, örum, n. plur. *Things born*; —at Ode 4, 36 bēne nāta = hōmīnes bōnu lōco nātos; cf. hōnesta nātus for hā-esta lōco nātus.

2. *nā-tus*, i, m. [nā-scōr, “to be born”] (“He that is born”; hence) *A son*;—Plur.: *Children*, collectively, both male and female.

nāvita (nauta), a, m. *A sailor, seaman* [Gr. ναύτης].

1. *nē*, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, “not”].

2. *nē*, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct questions joined to the Indicative, it throws emphasis on the word to which it is attached, but is without any English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether: —ne . . . an, whether . . . or whether.*

nec; see *nēque*.

necto, *nexūi*, *nexum*, *nect-ēre*, 3. v. a. (“To bind”; hence) *To weave, plait, twine*, etc., a chaplet of flowers [akin to Sans. root *NAH*, “to bind”].

nē-fas, n. indecl. [no, “not”; *fas*, “divine law”] (“That which is contrary to *fasAn impious, or wicked, deed; wickedness*.

nēm-us, *ōris*, n. (“The feeding thing”; hence) *A wood with much pasture land; a grove* [Gr. νέμω, “to feed”].

nē-que (contr. *nec*), conj. [*nē*, “not”; *que*, “and”]

And not; neither:—neque . . . neque (nec . . . nec), neither . . . nor;—at Ode 1, 29—32 used five times.

Nēro, *ōnis*, m. *Nero*; a Roman family name;—Plur.: *The Neros*, i. e. *Drusus and Tiberius*; Ode 4, 28 [akin to Sans. *nara*, “a man”].

nesci-us, a, um, adj. [nesci-o, “not to know”] With Inf.: *Not knowing how to do, etc.; unable to do, etc.*

neu; see *nēve*.

nē-ve (contracted *neu*), conj. *And not, nor* [*nē*, “not”; *ve*, akin to Sans. *vā*, “and”].

nī (old form *nei*), conj. [identical with *ne*, “not”] As a conditional particle: *If not, unless, except.*

nid-us, i, m. *A nest* [akin to Sans. *nīd-a*, “a nest”].

niger, *gra*, *grum*, adj.: 1. *Black, dark*.—2. *Of, or pertaining to, death or the funeral pile.*

nī-hīl (contr. *nil*), n. indecl. [for *ne-hilum*; fr. *ne*, “not”; *hilum* (= *filum*), “a thread”] (“Not a thread”; hence) *Nothing*.—In adverbial force: *In no degree or respect; not at all.*

nil; see *nīhīl*.

Nilus, i, m. *The Nile*; a celebrated river which rises in the interior of Africa and discharges itself by seven mouths (hence called *septem-*

geminus) into the Mediterranean Sea. Its annual overflow of Egypt, through which it runs, is the cause of great fertility to that country [Gr. Νεῖλος].

nimb-us, i. m. ("A violent rain-storm"; hence) *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud* [akin to *νίφω*, "to snow," or *νίπτω*, "to wash"].

nimb-um, adv. [nimb-us, "too much"] *Too much; too.*

Niōbē-us, a, um, adj. [Niōbē, "Niōbē"; daughter of Tāntalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had exalted herself above Lātōna. Niōbē herself was transformed into a stone, which was carried by a whirlwind to the top of Mount Sipylus, where it remained wet with her tears] *Of, or belonging to, Niobe.*

nī-sus, sūs, m. [for *nit-sus*; fr. *nīt-or*, "to bear, lean, or rest" on something; hence, of winged creatures with reference to their wings, "to fly, soar," etc.] *Flight, soaring, of a bird.*

nīt-ēo, üi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine or be bright; to glitter, glisten.*

nītor, nīsus or *nīxus sum, nīti*, 3. v. dep. : With Abl. : 1.

To lean, or rest, upon.—2. To fly, mount, soar on, or with, wings.

nīv-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [nīx, nīv-is, "snow"] ("Of, or belonging to, *nīx*"; hence)

Snowy, snowy-white;—at Ode 2, 59 folld. by Inf.

nīx, nīvis, f. : 1. *Snow.—2.*

Plur. : *White hair, snowy locks*; Ode 13, 12 [Gr. *νίψις*, *νίφη*].

nō-bīlis, bīle, adj. [no-sco] ("That can be known or is known"; hence) 1. *Renowned, celebrated, famed.—2. Of noble birth, high-born.*

nōcens, ntis : 1. P. pres. of *nōcō*.—2. Pa. : *Hurtful, injurious.—As Subst. : nōcens, ntis, comm. gen. A hurtful, or injurious, person; an evildoer.*

nōc-ēo, üi, ütum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure* [akin to Sans. root *NAC*, "to perish"].

Noct-i-lūc-a, æ, f. [nox, noct-is, "night"; (i) connecting vowel; lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("She that shines by night") *Noctiluca*; a name of Diāna, as Lūna or the Moon.

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal.*

nō-men, mīnis, n. [no-sco] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence)

1. *A name.*—2. *Race, family, descent.*

nōn, adv.: 1. *Not.*—2. Prefixed to individual words, “non” imparts a contrary meaning:—non tīmīdus, *not afraid*, i. e. *bold, courageous*; non tācītus, *not silent*, i. e. *ready to speak, eloquent, etc.*; non sīne, *not without*, i. e. *with*.—3. After negatives imparts a strong affirmative force:—nil non, (*nothing not*; i. e.) *everything* [akin to Sans. *no*].

nō-nus, na, num, adj. [for nov-nus; fr. nōv-em, “nine”] *Ninth.*

nōris, for nōvēris, 2. pers. sing. perf. subj. of nosco.

nō-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a.: 1. In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with.*—2. In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with*, i. e. *to know* [old form gno-sco; fr. root GNO, akin to Sans. root JÑĀ; Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, plur. of ēgo, “I”] *Our, our own, ours.*

nō-ta, tae, f. [no-sco] (“That by which a person or thing is known”; hence) 1. *A mark.*—2. Plur.: *An inscription on a statue, etc.*

1. nō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*id.*] 1. *Known, well-known.*

—2. *Renowned, celebrated, famous.*

2. Nōtus, i, m. *Notus or the South-wind* [Gr. Nότος].

nōv-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *New.*—2. *Fresh.*—3. *Novel, unusual, unheard of, etc.*—4. *Young* [akin to Sans. nav-a; Gr. νέος].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to Sans. nakt-a; Gr. νύξ].

nūb-es, is, f. *A cloud* [akin to Sans. nabhas, “sky, atmosphere”; Gr. νέφος].

nūb-o, nup-si, nup-tum, nūb-ēre, 3. v. a. [nūb-es, “a cloud”] (“To bring a *nubes* over” some object; hence, “to cover”; hence) With ellipse of Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of a woman: *To cover, or veil, herself, etc., for the bridegroom; to marry, or be wedded to, a man.*—Pass.: nūb-or, nup-tus sum, nūb-i.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. *Naked, bare.*

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, “not”; ullus, “any”] *Not any, none, no.*

nū-men, mīnis, n. [nū-o, “to nod”] (“A nodding” with the head; “a nod”; hence) 1. Of the gods: *Divine will or power.*—2. *Godhead, divinity, etc.*—3. *A deity, whether a god or goddess.*

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. (“The

distributed thing"; hence, "a number"; hence) Plur.: *Musical measures, numbers, etc.* [vēu-w, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now, at the present time*: — *nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, sometimes . . . sometimes; — at one time . . . at another time.*

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, never.*

nun-tiūs, tī, m. [probably contracted fr. nov-ven-tiūs; fr. nōv-us, "new"; vēn-jo, "to come"] ("One newly come"; hence) *A messenger, as a bearer of news.*

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nōv-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently.*

nuptus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of nūbo. — 2. Pa.: *Married.* — As Subst.: *nupta, æ, f. A married woman; a wife, bride.*

nūtrīo, ivi or ë, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To suckle, rear"; hence) 1. Of the fields, or their produce, as Object: *To nourish, foster, etc.* — 2. *To cherish, support, nourish, etc.* — Pass.: *nūtrīor, ītus sum, īri.*

Nympha, æ, f. *A nymph; a demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees, or mountains* [Gr. Νύμφη].

O! interj. *O! ah!*

ōb-armo, armāvi, armātum, armāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "without force"; armo, "to arm"] *To arm.*

oblīv-jo, tōnis, f. [obliviscor, "to forget"] ("A forgetting"; hence) *Forgetfulness, oblivion*; — at Ode 9, 34 in plur.

ob-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [ōb, "over against"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, oppose, present an obstacle, etc.* — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To obstruct, harm, do damage to, be a detriment to.*

ob-strēpo, strēpūi, strēpītum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. [ōb, "against"; strēpo, "to make a loud noise"] ("To make a loud noise against"; hence) Of the Ocean as Subject: *To roar against, to dash against with a roaring noise.*

oc-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cādo; fr. ōb, "without force"; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall"; hence) *To die, perish, whether actually or figuratively.*

oc-cāp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cāp-o; fr. ōb, "without force"; CAP, root of cāp-jo, "to take"] *To take, or get, possession of; to hold, occupy.*

Ocēānus, ī, m. *The Ocean* [Gr. Ὠκεανός].

ōl-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr.

oll-e, old form of ill-e, “that”]
(Of time: “At that time”; hence) 1. In reference to the past: *Formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time*.—2. In reference to the future: *Hereafter*.

ōlōr, ūris, m. *A swan*.

ō-men, mēnis, n. [for or-men; fr. ūr-o, “to speak”] (“The thing spoken”; hence) *A prognostic or omen of any kind*.

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all*.—b. *The whole of; all*.—2. Plur.: *All*;—at Ode 9, 26 omnes is in concord with ii, which is to be supplied as the Subject of urguntur.—As Subst.: *omnia*, um, n. plur. *All things, everything*.

ōnyx, ūchis, m. (“Onyx,” a species of marble of a pale yellow colour; hence) *A vessel made of onyx; an onyx-box, onyx-vase*.

ōpēr-ōsus, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [ōpēr-a, “labour”] (“Full of, or abounding in, *operaAttended with labour, laborious, troublesome, toilsome*.

ōp-īmus, ūma, ūmum, adj. [(op-s), plur. op-es, “wealth”] (“Having *opsNoble, honourable*.

ōpprobr-īum, ūi, n. [op-
drobr-o, “to reproach”] (“A

reproaching”; hence) *A reproach, disgrace, etc.*

ōp-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur; Dat. is found perhaps only once), f. [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ūpis-
cor, “to obtain”] Sing. and Plur.: 1. (“The obtaining thing”; hence) *Power, might, strength, etc.*—2. *Ability, skill, etc.*

ōptātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of opto.—2. Pa.: *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant, etc.*

ōptimās, a, um; see bōnus.

ōp-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ap-to, fr. root AP; see ops] (“To obtain thoroughly”; hence, “to choose”; hence) *To wish for, desire*.—Pass.: op-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

ōra, æ, f. (“Border, limit”; hence) *A region, clime, country*.

ōrb-us, a, um, adj. With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *Deprived, bereft, or devoid of* [akin to Gr. ὥρφ-άνός, in force of “bereft of”].

ōrcus, i, m. *Orcus*; the lower world [akin to ὥργω, or ἥργω, “to confine”; and so, “that which confines,” etc.].

ōrdin-o, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1. v. a. [ord-o, ordin-is, “order”] (“To set in order, arrange”; hence) *To reckon, or count, up*.

ord-o, ȳnis, m. [ord-ȳor, “to weave”] (“A weaving”; hence) *Order*;—at Ode 15, 9 ordinem is the nearer Object of ēvāganti.

ȳr-ȳgo, ȳgnis, f. [ȳr-ȳor, “to arise”; hence, “to begin”] (“A beginning, origin”; hence) *Of springs, etc.*: *The source, origin, etc.*

ȳr-ȳor, tus suum, ȳri, 3. and 4. v. dep. (“To rise”; hence) 1. *To be born*.—2. With Abl. of origin [§ 123]: *To spring, or descend, from* [root ȳr, akin to ȳr-νυμαι].

orno, ȳvi, ȳtum, ȳre, 1. v. a. *To adorn, ornament, deck, etc.*;—at Ode 8, 33 the perf. pass. part. ornātus is foll. by Acc. of “Respect” [§ 100].—Pass.: ornor, ȳtus sum, ȳri.

1. ortus, a, um, P. perf. of ȳrōr.

2. or-tus, tūs, m. [ȳr-ȳor, “to rise”] *A rising, rise.*

ȳs, ȳris, n. (“That which eats”; hence) *The mouth* [akin to Sans. root ȳq, “to eat”].

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-tendo; fr. obs (= ob), “before or over against”; tendo, “to stretch out”] (“To stretch out before” one; hence) *To show, exhibit, display.*

ȳthum, ȳi, n.: 1. *Ease*.—2. *Repose, quiet, rest.*

ȳvile, is; see ȳvīlis.

ȳv-ȳlis, ȳle, adj. [ȳv-is, “a sheep”] *Of, or belonging to, a sheep or to sheep; sheep.*—As Subst.: ȳville, is, n. *A sheep-fold.*

ȳvis, is, f. *A sheep* [akin to Gr. ȳfis; Sans. avi, “a sheep”].

pācā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [pāc(a)-o, “to bring into a state of peace or tranquillity”] (“Brought into a state of peace or tranquillity”; hence) Of the sea: *Calm, quiet, tranquil.*

pāne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*
palam, adv. *Openly.*

palma, ȳ, f. (“A palm-tree, palm”; hence) *A palm-branch, or palm-wreath, given to a victor in the public games; a palm*; Ode 2, 18 [Gr. παλάμη].

pampīnus, i, m. and f.: 1. *A tendril, or shoot, of a vine.*—2. *A vine-leaf; the foliage of a vine.*

par, pāris, adj. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Equal to*;—at Ode 13, 24 in duration.

parc-o, pēpercī (less frequently parsī), parcītum or parsum, parcēre, 3. v. n. [parc-us, “sparing”; hence, “to act sparingly”; hence) *To spare.*

Parrhāsius, ȳi, m. *Parrhasius*; a celebrated Greek painter born at Ephesus.

par-s, tis, f. (“That which is cut”; hence) *A part,*

portion [prob. *φέρω*, “to cut”].

Parthi, örum, m. plur. *The Parthians*; a people of Western Asia, inhabiting the country now represented by the Southern part of Khorasan, almost all Kohistan, and some portion of the great Salt Desert. They were celebrated in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Sing.: *Parthus*, i, m. In collective force: *The Parthians* [Gr. Πάρθοι].

partür-ło, ivi or ły, itum, ire, 4. v. a. desid. [pärlo; Part. fut. partür-us] (“To desire to bring forth”; hence, with desire accomplished) *To bring forth, produce*.

pär-um, adv. [akin to parvus] (“Too little”; hence) With Adj. or Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-*.

par-vus, va, yum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s] 1. *Small, little*, whether in size, amount, or quantity.—2. In rank, estimation, etc.: *Of little account, humble, etc.*

pascūm, i; see *pasciūs*.

pasciūs, üa, üum, adj. [pasc-o, “to feed”] *Feeding, grazing; of, or for, pasture*.—As Subst.: *pascūm*, i, n. *Feeding, or grazing, ground; a pasture for cattle.*

pät-ë-fäcio, fëci, factum, ücere, 3. v. a. [pät-ëo, “to lie

open”; (e) connecting vowel; facio, “to make”] (“To make to lie open”; hence) *To open; to make, or lay, open.*

pä-ter, tris, m. (“A protector”; also, “a nourisher”)

1. *A father*, as one who protects, etc.:—divum pater = Jupiter.—2. *A forefather, ancestor*.—3. Plur.: *Fathers, senators*.—4. Of animals: *A sire* [akin to Gr. πατήρ, Sans. pi-tri, fr. root PÄ, “to protect; to nourish”].

pät-ëra, ëræ, f. [pät-ëo, “to lie open”; hence, “to spread out, extend”] (“The thing spreading out or extending”; hence) *A broad flat dish, especially used in making offerings; a bowl for libations.*

päter-nus, na, num, adj. [päter, pät(e)r-is, “a father”] *Of, or belonging to, a father; such as a father has, etc.; paternal.*

pät-ëor, passus sum, päti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To suffer, undergo, endure*.—2. *To allow, permit*; —at Ode 9, 32 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Gr. παθ, root of πάσχω = πάθ-σχω, 2. aor. ἔ-παθ-ov, “to suffer”; and Sans. root BĀDH or VĀDH, “to strike”]

patria, æ; see *patrius*.

patr-ius, ły, üum, adj. [päter, patr-is, “a father.”] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a*

father; paternal.—As Subst.: *patria*, *æ*, f. *Father-land, native land or country.*—2. *Derived, or inherited, from a father; hereditary.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *paul-us*, “little”] *A little, somewhat.*

Paulus, *i*, m. [*paulus*, “little”] *Paulus*; a Roman praenomen; see 2. *Maximus*.

paupēr-ies, *iei*, f. [*pauper, “poor”*] (“The condition of the *pauper*”; hence) *Narrow circumstances, poverty.*

päv-éo, *pävi*, no sup., *päv-ere*, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To fear; to be terrified or afraid.*—2. Act.: *To fear; to be afraid of; to be terrified at; to dread.*—3. With Inf.: *To fear, or be afraid, to do, etc.*

pectus, *ōris*, n.: 1. *The breast.*—2. *Heart, feelings, disposition, etc.*

pēcū-nia, *nīæ*, f. [for *pēcud-nia*; fr. *pēcus*, *pēcūd-is*, “cattle”] (“The thing pertaining to *pecus*;” hence) 1. *Property, riches, wealth.*—2. *Money.*

pēc-us, *ōris*, n. (“The thing fastened up”; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls; *cattle*, generally [akin to Sans. *paçu*, fr. root *PAÇ*, “to bind”].

Pēgasus, *i*, m. *Pegasus*; a winged horse which sprang

from the blood of Medusa, and caused the fountain Hippocrēne (i. e. horse-fountain) to rise from Mount Helicon by a blow of its hoof. With its aid Bellerophon destroyed the Chimera [Πήγασος, “He of the spring”].

pējus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *pējor*, “worse”] *Worse.* *pello*, *pēpūli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3. v. a. (“To cause to go”; hence, “to drive away”; hence) Milit. t. t.: *To rout, beat, put to flight* [akin to Sans. root *PAL*, “to go”].

pēnētrā-lis, *le*, adj. [*pēnētr(a)-o*, “to penetrate”] (“Penetrating”; hence) *Innermost, the inner part of.*—As Subst.: *pēnētrālia*, *īum*, n. plur. Of a house: *The inner rooms, inner chambers.*

pen-na, *nīæ*, f. [for *pet-na*; see *pēt-o*] (“The flying thing”; hence) *A wing.*

pēpūli, perf. ind. of *pello*. **pēr**, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, across.*—2. *By means of, through.*—3. *Through, through the midst of.*—4. *Through, throughout, along.*—5. In time: *Throughout, during, for.*

pēr-ambūlo, *ambūlāvi*, *ambūlātūm*, *ambūlāre*, 1. v. a. [*pēr*, “through”; *ambūlo*, “to walk”] *To walk, roam, or ramble, through; to perambulate.*

pēr-ēo, ii, itum, īre, v. n. [pēr, “through”; ēo, “to go”] (“To go through”; hence, “to disappear”; hence) *To perish*, whether actually or figuratively.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [pēr, “without force”; fēro, “to bear”] *To bear, carry, convey.*

per-fīcio, fēci, fectum, fīcēr, 3. v. a. [for per-fācio; fr. pēr, “thoroughly”; fācio, “to do”] (“To do thoroughly”; hence) *To accomplish, execute, carry out*, etc.—Pass. : per-fīclor, fectus sum, fīci.

per-fid-us, a, um, adj. [pēr, in “negative” force; fid-es, “faith”] *Faithless, treacherous, perfidious.*

pērītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of pērō.

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [pēr, “through”; mitto, “to allow to go”] (“To allow to go through”; hence, “to let go or loose”; hence) *To give up, surrender, commit, entrust.*

Persæ, ārum, m. plur. : 1. *The Persians*.—2. *The Parthians*.

perfūli, perf. ind. of perfēro.

pēs, pēdis, m. (“The going thing”; hence) 1. *A foot* of men or animals.—2. *A poetic measure* [akin to Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-ός*; Sans. *pād*, fr. root *PAD*, “to go”].

pessimus, a, um, sup. adj. *Worst*;—at Ode 8, 4 folld. by Gen. of “Thing Distributed” [§ 130]: (see) Pos. : mālus; Comp. : pējor.

pēt-o, īvi or ii, itum, īre, 3. v. a. (“To fly” towards; hence) 1. *To seek*.—2. *To woo, court, make suit to* [akin to Gr. *πέτ-ωμαι*, “to fly”].

Phāēthōn, ontis, m. *Phaēthon*; a son of Apollo, who obtained from his father permission to drive the Sun’s chariot for one day, and being unable to manage the horses, came too near the earth and nearly set it on fire. Jove therefore killed him with a flash of lightning (whence at Ode 11, 25 Horace terms him *ambustus*), and he fell into the river Eridanus (another name of the Padus, now the Po) [Gr. *Φαέθων*, “Shining One”].

Phēbus, i, m. *Phēbus*; a poetical name of Apollo, the sun-god [Gr. *Φοῖβος*, “Radiant One”].

Phthī-us, a, um, adj. [Phthī-a, “Phthia”; a city of Thessaliotis, the birth-place of Achilles] *Of, or belonging to, Phthia; Phthian.*

Phyllis, īdis or īdos (Voc. Phyllī, Ode 11, 3), f. *Phyllis*; a woman’s name [Gr. *Φύλλις*, “Leafy One”].

Piērides, um; see Piēris.

Piēr-is, īdoa (Voc. Piērī,

Ode 3, 18), f. [Piér-us, “Pierus”; the father, according to some accounts, of the nine Muses] (“A daughter of Pierus”; *i. e.*) 1. *A Muse*; see above; — at Ode 3, 18 = Melpoménē.—2. Plur. : Piér-ides, um, f. *The nine Muses*.

pí-ētas, tátis, f. [pí-us, “pious, affectionate”] (“The quality of the *pius*”; hence) 1. *Piety* towards the gods.—2. *Filial affection, dutifulness*.

Pindáricus, a, um; see Pindarus.

Pindarus, i, m. *Pindar*; a native of Thebes in Boeotia, and the greatest lyric poet of ancient Greece. — Hence, Pindár-īcus, ica, ȳcun, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pindar*; *Pindaric* [Gr. Πίνδαρος].

pinguis, e, adj. [“Increased”; hence) *Fat* as opp. to lean [akin to Sans. root P̄JĀJ, “to increase”].

pínus, ȳs, f. *A pine-tree* [akin to Gr. πίρυς].

Piríthōus, i, m. *Pirithous*; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ. In company with Theseus he descended to the lower world for the purpose of carrying off Proserpine, but was seized together with his friend and thrown into chains. Theseus was subsequently released by Hercules, who ineffectually endeavoured to rescue Pirithous also; see Ode

7, 28, where Theseus is represented as making the vain attempt to save his friend [Gr. Πειρίθοος].

piscis, is, m. *A fish*.

pí-us, a, um, adj. (“Purified”; hence) 1. With reference to the gods: *Pious, devout, just*.—2. With reference to parents, etc.: *Affectionate, dutiful, tender in feeling, etc.* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, “to purify”].

plác-ēo, ȳi, ȳtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please*; — at Ode 12, 12 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, (3)] [perhaps akin to Sans. root PR̄I, “to please,” also “to love”; whence Gr. φιλ-έω].

plác-īdus, ȳda, ȳdum, adj. [plac-ēo, “to please”] (“Pleasing”; hence) *Gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*.

plectrum, i, n. (“A striker”; hence, “a quill,” etc., with which the player on a stringed instrument struck the chords; hence) *A lyric poem, etc.; a strain* [Gr. πλῆκτρον].

Pléiādes, um, f. plur. *The Pleiads*; the constellation of the seven stars [Gr. Πλειάδες, Ionic for Πλειάδες, “The Sailing ones”; so named because they rise at the beginning of the sailing season].

plé-nus, na, ȳnum, adj. [plé-o, “to fill”] 1. *Filled*.

full.—2. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *Filled with, full of*.—3. *Abundant, plentiful, rich, etc.*

plō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. (“To cause to flow”; hence) *To weep over, lament, mourn for, bewail* [akin to Sans. root PLU, “to flow”].

plūma, s̄, f. (A small soft “feather” next the skin of a bird; “down”; hence) *Of the first beard: Down*.

plū-r̄imus, r̄ima, r̄imum, sup. adj. (see multus) [PLE, root of plē-o, “to fill”] (“Most or very full”; hence) *Very much, very great in degree, etc.*

plūs, adv. [adverbial neut. of plūs, “more”] *More*.

pō-cūlum, cūli, n. (“That which serves for drinking”; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Sans. root PĀ, “to drink”].

pōn-a, s̄, f. (“The purifying thing”; hence, “satisfaction” for an offence; hence) *Punishment*;—personified at Ode 5, 24 [Gr. πονή; akin to Sans. root PŪ, “to purify”].

Pōn-i, örum, m. plur. *The Carthaginians* as descended from the Phoenicians [akin to Φοίνικες, “The Phoenicians,” the Gr. name of the people of N.W. Canaan. The word is derived from φοίνιξ, but whether in the force of “a date-palm,” or “purple-dye,” or “Phoenix” brother of Cadmus,

is an undecided point. Their country was called by themselves, and also by the Jews, *Khēnāan* (in Bible, *Canaan*), which means “Low-land.”

pōēt-a, s̄, m. *A poet*, as “a maker” of poetry [Gr. ποίητ-ής, “a maker; a poet”].

poll-ex, īcis, m. [poll-ēo, “to be powerful”] (“The powerful, or strong, thing”; hence) *Of the hand: The thumb*.

pol-līcēor, līcītus sum, līcēri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-līcēor; fr. inseparable prefix pōt, “much”; līcēor, “to bid” at an auction] (“To bid much or largely”; hence) *To hold forth, or promise, a thing*.

pōlītō, ūi, ūtum, ūtēre, 3. v. a. *To defile, pollute, dis-honour*.—Pass.: pollūtor, ūtus sum, ūi.

pōm-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pōm-um, “fruit”; (i) connecting vowel; fēr-o, “to bear or produce”] *Fruit-bearing, etc.*

pōnō, pōsūi, pōsūtum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posīno (i. e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sīno, “to let down”), “to let down quite”; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, lay, or set*.—2. *Of works of art: To form, fashion*; i. e. a. *Of a painting: To pourtray*.—b. *Of a statue*.

To erect, set up.—3. *To place, reckon, insert, number.*—4. *Of a nest: To build, construct.*—5. *To lay, or put, aside.*

pontus, i. m. *The sea* [Gr. πόντος].

pō-pūl-us, i. m. (“The many”; hence) 1. *A people.*—2. *The Roman people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-ύς, “much”; plur., “many”].

porrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of porrīgo.

por-rīgo, rexī, rectum, rīg-čre, 3. v. a. [for por-rēgo; fr. por (= pro), “before”; rēgo, “to make straight”] (“To make straight before” one, etc.; hence) *To extend, stretch out.*—Pass.: **por-rīgor**, rectus sum, rīgi.

por-tus, tūs, m. *A harbour, port* [akin to περ-άω, “to pass through”].

pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdēo; fr. pōt (inseparable prefix), “much”; sēdēo, “to sit”] (“To sit much” in a place, etc.; hence) *To possess, have or hold possession of.*

possum, pōtūi, posse, v. ir-reg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, “able”; sum, “to be”] 1. *To be able.*—2. With Inf.: (I, etc.) *can, could, etc., do, etc.*

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted fr. pōne (“behind”), est, “it is”] 1. Adv.:

Of time: *Afterwards, after,*

later.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place: *Behind.*—b. Of time: *After.*—c. In order, estimation, etc.: *After, next to.*

pos-tēs, tis, f. [pōno, “to place,” through root Pōs] (“A placing;—a thing placed”; hence) *A post, door-post.*

post-hac, adv. [for post-hanc; fr. post, “after”; hanc, fem. acc. sing. of hic, “this”] Of time: *After this, henceforth, hereafter, in future.*

pōsūi, perf. ind. of pōno.

pōtēns, ntis, P. pres. of possum, but used only as adj. *Powerful, mighty, whether actually or figuratively.*  Comp.: **pōtent-iōr**; (Sup.): **pōtent-issīmus**.

pōt-iōr, iūs, comp. adj. [pōt-is, “powerful”] (“More powerful”; hence) *To be preferred; that may, or can, be preferred; preferable, better* [prob. akin to Sans. root PĀ, “to support,” “to rule”].

pōt-us, a, um, adj. [pōt-o, “to drink,” in force of “to tipple”] (“Drinking, tippling”; hence, as a result) *Intoxicated, drunk.*

prās-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. prā-habēo; fr. prāe, “before”; habēo, “to have or hold”] (“To hold before or offer”; hence) *To give, furnish, supply.*

prāda, w, f.: 1. *Booty,*

spoil, plunder. — 2. *Prey taken in the chase, etc.; game.*

præ-féro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [præ, “before”; féro, “to bear”] (“To bear, or carry, before”; hence) *With Dat.* [§ 106, a]: *To prefer to.*
præ-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūcre, 3. v. a. [præ, “by or past”; flūo, “to flow”] *To flow by, or past, a place.*

præ-m-ium, iī, n. [for præ-
em-ium; fr. præ, “before”;
ēm-o, “to take”] (“A taking
before, or above,” others;
hence) *A reward, recompense.*

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. [præ,
“before”; s-un, “to be”]
 (“Being before” one; hence,
“present” in place; hence)
Propitious, favourable, aiding, present.

*præ-sto, stīti, stītum and
stātum, stārē, 1. v. a.* [præ,
“before”; sto, “to stand”]
 (“To stand before”; hence)
*To give, supply, furnish,
afford.*

*præter-ēo, iī or iī, ītum,
īre, v. n.* [præter, “beyond or
past”; īo, “to go”] 1. *To go beyond or past; to pass by.* — 2. *Of rivers: To pass by without overflowing; to flow past.*

*prætēriens, ntis, P. pres.
of prætērēo.* — *As Subst.
comm. gen.: A passer-by;
Ode 3, 22.*

*prætēli, perf. ind. of præ-
féro.*

prātum, i, n. *A meadow.*
*prēc-or, ātus sum, āri,
1. v. dep. n.* *To beg, pray,
entreat* [akin to Sans. root
PRACHH, “to ask”].

*prēmo, pressi, pressum,
prēmēre, 3. v. a.:* 1. *To press.*
 — 2. *To press closely upon,
to pursue closely, to follow
close upon.* — *Pass.*: *prēmor,
pressus sum, prēmi.*

*pressus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of prēmo.*

prē-tīum, tīi, n. (“That
which buys”; hence, “money”;
hence) *Price, cost* [akin to
Gr. πρί-ασθαι, “to buy”].

prex, prēcis (Nom. and Gen.
Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.),
f. [for prec-s; fr. prēc-or, “to
ask”] (“The asking thing”;
hence) *Entreaty, prayer.*

Priāmus, i, m. *Priam;*
king of Troy when that city
was besieged and taken by
the Greeks [Πρίαμος, “Chief,
King”].

*pri-mus, ma, mum, sup.
adj.* [for præ-mus; fr. præ,
“before”; with sup. suffix
mus] (“Most before”; hence)
1. *First, in the fullest sense of
the word; — at Ode 6, 31 (=
“chief, principal”) folld. by
Gen. of “Thing Distributed”
[§ 130]. — As Subst.: primi,
ōrum, m. plur. *The first*; i. e.
at Ode 14, 31 “the van” of*

the enemy.—2. *The first that does, etc.; the first to do, etc.*

prin-cep-s, cip-is, adj. [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us, "first"; cāp-io, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place; or "taken first"; hence) In rank: *First, most distinguished or eminent*;—at Ode 8, 13 folld. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst. m.: *A chief, ruler, prince, etc.*

prī-or, us, comp. adj. [for prae-or, fr. prae, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) 1. *Superior, more important, etc.—often to be rendered first; see Ode 9, 5.*

—2. With Abl. of "Thing Compared" [§ 124]: *Superior to; more excellent, or beautiful, than; Ode 10, 4.* ~~No~~ Sup.: prim-us.

pris-cus, ca, cum, adj. *Of former times, of time bygone, ancient* [obsol. pris = Gr. πρίν, "before"].

prīus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prior, "former, first"] *Before; firstly, in the first place, first.*

prō, prep. gov. abl. ("Before"; hence) *In behalf of, for* [akin to Sans. *pra*; Gr. πρό].

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; cēdo, "to go or come"] *To go or come forwards; to advance, proceed.*

prō-cēdo, cēdi, no sup., cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for prō-cādo; fr. prō, "forwards"; cādo, "to fall"] *To fall forwards; to fall down flat or prostrate.*

prō-cēdo, prob. no perf. nor sup., cēdēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "out," in space; cēdo, "to beat"] ("To beat out"; hence) *To make by hammering out; to forge, manufacture.*

prōclūm, ii, n. *A battle, combat, engagement.*

prō-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [prō, "forth"; fēro, "to bear"] ("To bear forth"; hence) *To produce, invent, discover.*

prō-festus, festa, festum, adj. [prō, in "negative" force; festus, "festal"] *Non-festal, not kept as a festival or holiday, common.*

prōfūg-us, a, um, adj. [prō-fūg-io, "to flee away"] ("Fleeing away"; hence) *Roving, wandering, nomad.*

prōfundum, i; see prōfund-us.

prō-fund-us, a, um, adj. [prō, "forwards"; fund-us, "the bottom"] ("Having the bottom forwards"; i. e. at some distance off; hence) 1. *Deep, profound.*—As Subst.: prōfundum, i, n. *The deep, the depth of the sea.*—2. *Copious, rich, full, profound;* Ode 2, 7.

prō-gēnērō, gēnērāvi, gēnērātūm, gēnērāre, 1. v. a. [prō, “forth”; gēnērō, “to beget”] (“To beget forth”; hence) *To engender, generate.*

prōgēn-īs, iēi, f. [pro-gigno, “to beget or bring forth,” through root PROGEN] (“A begetting or bringing forth”; hence) 1. *Offspring.* —2. *Race, family, descendants.*

prō-ol-ēs, is, f. [for pro-ol-ēs; fr. prō, “forth”; OL, root of ol-esco, “to grow”] (“That which grows forth”; hence) *Of persons: Offspring, progeny.*

prō-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtūm, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, “forwards”; mōvēo, “to move”] (“To move forwards”; hence) *Of things as Object: To enlarge, increase, promote.*

prō-nus, na, num, adj. [prō, “before”] (“Belonging to that which is before or in front”; hence) *Of the day, months, etc.: Declining, passing away, rolling onwards.*

prōp-e, adv. and prep. [ob-sol. prōp-is, “near”] 1. Adv.: *Nearly, almost.* —2. Prep. gov. Acc.: *Near, near to.*

prō-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [prō, “forwards”; pello, “to drive”] (“To drive forwards”; hence) *To urge on, instigate, impel.*

prōpēr-o, āvi, ātūm, āre,

1. v. n. [prōpēr-us, “hastening”] *To hasten, make haste.* prōprius, a, um, adj. *One's, etc., own.* prōpūli, perf. ind. of prō-pello.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtūm, rūrē, 3. v. a. [prō, “in front”; rūo, “to cast down”] (“To cast down in front”; hence) *To overthrow.*

prō-sēquor, sēquūtūs sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [prō, “onwards”; sēquor, “to follow after”] (“To follow onwards after”; hence) *To honour, or present, one with something.*

prō-spē-rus, ra, rum, adj. [prō, “according to”; spes, spē-i, “hope or expectation”] (“According to hope or expectation”; hence) 1. *Fortunate, prosperous.* —2. *Favourable, propitious;* — at Ode 6, 39 folld. by Gen. of “Respect” [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, E, (2)].

prō-tēro, trīvi, trītūm, tērēre, 3. v. a. [prō, “before”; tēro, “to rub away”] (“To rub away before” one; hence) 1. *To trample upon.* —2. *To push, or drive, away or aside.*

prōtūli, perf. ind. of prō-fēro.

prōvidens, ntis, adj. [contracted fr. prō-vīdens; fr. prō, “before”; vīdens, “seeing”] (“Foreseeing, foreknowing”; hence) *With Objective Gen.*

[§ 132]: *Skilled, experienced, or versed in; well acquainted with.*

psallo, i, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To play on a stringed instrument*, e.g. on a harp, lyre, etc. [Gr. *ψάλλω*].

pū-bes, bis, f. [prob. akin to pū-er; see pūer] *The youth, i. e. young persons.*

publ-icus, īca, īcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-icus; fr. pōpūl-us, “the people”] *Pertaining to the people; public (as opposed to “private”).*

pūd-icus, īca, īcum, adj. [pūd-ēo, “to feel ashamed”] (“Feeling ashamed”; hence) *Modest, chaste, virtuous.*

pūel-la, læ, f. dim. [for pūer-la; fr. pūer-a, “a girl”] *A little girl; a lass, maiden.*

pūer, ēri, m. (“The nourished one”; hence) 1. *A boy, lad*;—at Ode 1, 15 folld. by Gen. of quality [§ 128].—2. *A son.*—3. Plur.: *Children.*—4. *A boy, attendant, slave* [prob. akin to Sans. root *PUSH*, “to nourish”; and to *πόιη*, the Spartan form of *παιδίς*].

pūerpēra, æ; see pūerpērus.

pūer-pērus, a, um, adj. [for pūer-pārus; fr. pūer, pūer-i, “a boy, a child”; pār-io, “to bring forth”] *Bringing forth children; lying in child-bed.*—As Subst.: pūer-

pēra, æ, f. (“She who is lying in child-bed”; hence) *A newly-made mother.*

pūg-il, ilis, m. [PUG, root of pungo, “to puncture, make a puncture”] (“He who punctures,” etc.; hence) *A boxer, pugilist, who fought with the cestus.*

pug-na, næ, f. [PUG, root of pungo, “to stab,” etc.] (“The stabbing thing”; hence) *A fight, battle, engagement, contest.*

pugn-ax, ācis, adj. [pugn-o, “to fight”] (“Apt, or prone, to fight”; hence) *War-like, martial.*

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a, “a fight”] *To fight*;—at Ode 9, 19 folld. by cognate acc. (proclia).

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pōl-io, “to polish”] (“Polished.”; hence) 1. *Beautiful, beauteous.*—2. *Glorious, etc.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: pulchr-ior; (Sup.: pulcher-rimus).

pulvis, ēris, m. *Dust.*

pān-icēus, īcēa, īcēum, adj. [for poen-icēus; fr. Poen-i, “the Poeni, or Carthaginians”] (“Carthaginian”; hence) *Purple, including very different shades; deep red, red; Tyre, the mother-city of Carthage, being famed for its purple dye; see Poeni.*

purpēra, æ, f. (“The pur-

ple-fish"; hence, "purple (alias, aliter, etc.) *Than* :— colour, purple"; hence) *A* ultra quam, *further than, more than*, Ode 11, 29 and 30. *purple garment* [Gr. πορφύρα].

pūpūr-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [pūpūr-a, "purple"] ("Pertaining to purple"; hence, "purple-coloured, purple"; hence) *Beautiful, beauteous, shining*; Ode 1, 10.

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, consider, regard*, etc.

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui; see qui] 1. Relatively: *Where*.—2. Indefinitely: *Wherever*.

quāero, quāsīvi or quāsī, quāsītum, quārēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To seek*, in the fullest meaning of the term.—2. *To seek to learn; to ask, inquire*.

quā-lis, le, adj. : 1. Interrogative: *Of what sort or kind*.—2. Relative: a. *Of such a sort, or kind, as; such as*.—b. Adverbially: *Just as, like as* [akin to Sans. ka-s, "who?"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of qui, "who, which"] 1. *How* [§ 149].—2. In comparisons: *As*.—3. After comparative adjectives or adverbs, *or words involving the idea of comparison or difference*

(alias, aliter, etc.) *Than* :— ultra quam, *further than, more than*, Ode 11, 29 and 30.

quam-quam, conj. [quam, "as" repeated] ("As as"; hence) *Though, although* [§ 152, II, (3)].

quam-vis, conj. [quam, "as"; vis, 2. pers. sing. pres. indic. of vōlo] ("As much as ever you will"; hence) *However much, although*.

quando, adv. *When* [akin to Sans. kāda, "once"].

quandō-que, adv. [quando, "when"; indefinite suffix que] *Whenever, whensoever, at what time soever, as often as*.

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to qua-lis] 1. *How great*.—2. a. Sing. : *How much*.—b. Plur. : *How many*.

quassus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of quātio.

quātio, no perf., quassum, quātēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To shake*.—2. *To beat, strike, with the feet*; Ode 1, 28.—3. *To shake, beat, or break, in pieces; to shatter, etc.*—Pass. : quātior, quassus sum, quāti.

quē, enclitic conj. *And* :—que . . . que, *both . . . and*.—N.B. At Ode 2, 22 que is elided before au in aureos, the first word of the following line [akin to Gr. τέ].

querens, ū, ī. *An oak*.

qui, *quæ*, *quod*, pron. : 1. Relative : a. *Who*, *which*, *what*, *that*.—b. With ellipse of demonstrative pron. : *He*, or *she*, *who* ; *that which* ;—at Ode 8, 21 *quod* = *id quod*.—Particular constructions : (a) The relative attracts the subst. out of the demonstrative clause into its own :—*sed quæ* *āquæ*, *etc.*, for *sed* *āquæ*, *quæ*, *etc.*, Ode 3, 10 :—*ne forte credas intérítūra* (*esse*) *quæ* . . . *verba loquor*, *etc.*, for *ne forte credas verba intérítūra* (*esse*) . . . *quæ loquor*, *etc.*, Ode 9, 1—4 :—*quo die*, *etc.*, for *eo die*, *quo*, *etc.*, Ode 14, 34.—(b) The relative clause sometimes precedes the demonstrative clause, especially when any statement is to be brought prominently forward :—*quem tu*, *Melpóm-ēnē* . . . *illum*, *etc.*, Ode 3, 1—3.—2. Interrogative: *Who?* *which?* *what?* *what kind*, or *sort, of?* [akin to Sans. *kim*].

qui-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of *qui*] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because*.

qui-cumque, *quæ-cumque*, *quod-cumque*, pron. rel. [qui, “who, which”; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, *etc.*—As Subst. : a. Masc. : *qui**cumque*, *Who**soever*.—b. Neut. : *quod**cumque*, *Whatever* *thing*, *what**soever*.

qui-dam, *quæ-dam*, *quod-dam* (and as Subst. *quiddam*), pron. indef. [qui (indef.) “any”; suffix *dam*] *Particular*, *certain*; *some* indefinite person or thing.—As Subst. : a. Masc. : (a) Sing. : *A certain person*.—(b) Plur. : *Certain persons*; *some persons* or *other*; *some*.—b. Neut. : (a) Sing. : *A certain thing*.—(b) Plur. : *Certain things*.

Quirinus, i. m. *Quirinus*; a name given to Romulus after his deification.

Quirites, *īum* and *um*, m. plur. *The Quirites*; (an ancient Sabine people; hence) *the Romans*.

1. **quis**, *quæ*, *quid*, pron. interrog. *Which*, *what*.—As Subst. : a. *quis*, m. *What person*, *who*.—b. *quid*, n. *What thing*, *what* [Gr. *τίς*].

2. **quis**, *quid*, pron. indef. *Any one*, *anybody*; *anything* [Gr. *τίς*].

quis-que, *quæ-que*, *quod-que*, pron. indef. [quis, “any”; suffix *que*] *Each*, *every*, *any*.—As Subst. : *quisque*, m. *Each one*, *each*.

quis-quis, no fem., *quicquid*, *quid-quid* or *quod-quod*, pron. indef. *Whatever*, *whatsoever*.—As Subst. : a. *quisquis*, m. *Whoever*, *whosoever*.—b. *quicquid*, n. *Whatever*, or *whatsoever* *thing*.

quid, adv. [for *quo-m*, old

form of que-m, acc. sing. of qui] 1. *Whither*.—2. *To what purpose? to what end?*

quōd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—2. *That*.—3. With other conjunctions: *But* :—*quod si, but if*.

quōque, conj. *Also, too* :—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quōt-ies, adv. [quot, “as many as”] *As many times as, as often as*.

quum, adv. and conj. [for quom, old form of quem, acc. sing. masc. of qui, “who, which”] 1. Adv. : *When*.—2. Conj. : *Since, seeing that*.

rāp-ax, ācis, adj. [rāp-īo, “to seize”] (Of persons: “Prone to seize, grasping,” etc.; hence) *Rapacious, ravenous*.

rāp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [rāp-īo, “to hurry onwards”] *Hurrying onwards; swift, rapid*.

rāp-īo, īi, tum, īre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To seize and carry off*.—2. Of the day as Object: *To snatch, or hurry, away*.—3. *To carry off suddenly, or prematurely, by death; to snatch away from earth, friends, etc.*—Pass. : rāp-īor, *tus sum, i* [skin to Gr. ἄρπα, “to seize”].

rap-tor, tōris, m. [rāp-īo, in force of “to carry off by violence”] (“He who carries off by violence”; hence) *An abductor, ravisher*; see Tītōs. raptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rāpīo.

rārūs, a, um, adj. (“Thin”; hence) 1. *Few in number*.—2. : a. *Rare, seldom found*.—b. In adverbial force: *Rarely, seldom*.

rātis, is, f. *A bark, vessel, ship* [prob. akin to ī-pet-īov, “an oar,” as “the rowing thing”; fr. ἐπέρω, “to row,” through ἐπες or ἐπετ].

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēcipīo.

rēcipīo, cēpi, ceptum, cēpēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-cāpīo; fr. rē, “back”; cāpīo, “to take”] *To take, or get, back; to recover*.—Pass. : rē-cāpīor, ceptus sum, cāpī.

rect-e, adv. [rect-us, “right”] (“After the manner of the *rectus*”; hence) *Rightly, correctly*. ~~εστι~~ Comp. : rect-ius.

rectīus; see recte.

rec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for reg-tus; fr. rēg-o, “to keep straight”] (“Kept straight”; hence) 1. *Upright, standing up, erect*;—at Ode 4, 48 of the statues of the gods which had been thrown down and afterwards restored to their proper position.—2. *Right*,

proper, correct, befitting.—3. Morally: Right, virtuous, just, upright.

rē-curro, curri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; curro, "to run"] ("To run back"; hence) *To come back, return*; Ode 7, 12.

rē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (= rē with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. *To give back, return, restore.—2. To repeat, recite, etc.—3. To give forth, utter.—4. With second Acc.: To make, or render, an object to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.; Ode 14, 38.*

rēd-ēo, ivi or lī, lītum, īre, v. n. irreg. [red (see reddo), "back"; ēo, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

rēdī, pres. imperat. of rēdēo. rēdī-tus, tūs, m. [rēdēo, "to return," through root REDI (red = rē; i, root of ēo, "to go")] *A returning, return.*

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead back"; hence) *To lead, or bring, back*;—at Ode 2, 17 folld. by Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].

rē-fēro, tūli (at Ode xv. 5 rettūli, for the sake of metre), lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rē, "back"; fēro, "to bear"] *To*

bear, carry, or bring back; to give back, whether actually or figuratively.

rē-fūgio, fūgi, fūgītum, fūgēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; fūgio, "to flee from"] *To flee back from; to shun, avoid.*

rēg-ālis, āle, adj. [rex, rēg. is, "a king"] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a king; kingly, royal, regal.—2. Worthy of a king, splendid.*

rēg-num, ni, n. [rēg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, dominion.—2. Rule, sway.—3. A kingdom*;—at Ode 14, 26 in plur.

rējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rējēcio.

rē-jēcio, jēci, jectum, jēcēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-jācio; fr. rē, "back"; jēcio, "to cast"] 1. *To cast, throw, or hurl back, whether actually or figuratively.—2. With accessory notion of contempt, etc. : To reject, or refuse, with contempt; to scorn, disdain.—Pass. : rē-jēcōr, jectus sum, jēci.*

rēlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēlinquo.

rē-līgo, līgāvi, līgātum, līgāre, 1. v. a. [rē, in "intensive" force; līgo, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, up*;—at Ode 11, 5 the part. perf. pass. is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass. : rē-līgor, līgātus sum, līgāri,

rē-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "without force"; linquo, "to leave"] *To leave, quit.*—Pass.: rē-linquo, lictus sum, linqui.

rē-luctor, luctātus sum, luctāri, 1. v. dep. [rē, "against"; luctor, "to wrestle"; hence, "to struggle"] *To struggle against anything; to resist.*

rē-miscēo, miscūi, mistum or mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. [rē, "again"; miscēo, "to mix"] ("To mix again"; hence) *To intermingle*, whether actually or figuratively.—Pass.: rē-miscēor, mistus or mixtus sum, miscēri.

rēmixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēmischēo.

rēmōtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of rēmōvēo.—2. Pa.: *Distant, remote*; Ode 14, 48.

rē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rē, "back"; mōvēo] ("To move back or away"; hence) *To remove, withdraw.*—Pass.: rē-mōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

rē-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "again"; pāro, "to get"] ("To get again"; hence) *To restore, repair*, whether actually or figuratively.

rē-s, rē-i, f. ("That which is said or told"; hence) 1. *A thing, affair, matter, etc.*—2. *A condition, circumstance,*

juncture, etc.—3. Plur.: *2 circumstances of life, whether good or bad.*—4. *Proper fortune, etc.*—5. For respu-
ica: *The commonwealth, state, public affairs, etc.*;—at O 15, 17 in plur.—6. In connexion with various adjectives to designate matters, etc., which the particular nature indicated by the attendant adj.:—*e. g. res bellica, a warlike deed, a martial exploit.* Ode 3, 6 [akin to pē-ə, "say or tell"].

rē-stātō, stātūi, stātūtu-
stātūtēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-stātō
fr. rē, "again"; stātūo, "set up, place"] 1. *To set again; to replace, restore.* 2. *To restore to life*; Ode 24.

retrorsum, adv. [contr. retro-versum; fr. retro; v. sus, "turned"] ("Turn back"; hence) *Backward, back, back again.*
rettūli, perf. ind. of fero.

rē-us, i, m. [res, rē-i, force of Law t. t., "a suit action"] ("One pertaining a *res*"; hence, "a party an action"; hence) *An accus person, a defendant.*

rē-victus, a, um, P. pe pass. of rēvinco.

rē-vinco, vici, victu-
vincēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "without force"; vinco, "to conquer

To conquer, vanquish, subdue.
—Pass. : *rē-vincor*, *victus sum, vinci.*

rē-vōco, *vōcāvi*, *vōcātūm, vōcāre*, 1. v. a. [*rē*, “back”; *vōco*, “to call”] *To call back, recall.*

rex, *rēgis*, m. [for *reg-s*; fr. *rēg-o*, “to rule”] (“He who rules”; hence) 1. *A king* :—*rex deorum* = *Jūpīter*, *Ode 4, 2*;—at *Ode 12, 8* *regum* (plur. for sing.) = *Tereus*; see *Itys*.—2. *A powerful, rich, or fortunate person.*

Rhæti (*Ræti*), *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Rhæti* or *Ræti*; the inhabitants of Rhætia or Rætia, comprising the modern Tyrol, the Grisons, and part of the N. of Lombardy.—Hence, *Rhæt-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Rhæti; Rhætian* :—*Alpes Rhætæ, the Rhætian* (now the Tyrolese) *Alps*.

Rhætus, a, um; see *Rhæti*.
rīdēo, *rīsi*, *rīsum*, *rīdēre*, 2. v. n.: 1. *To laugh*.—2. Of things as Subject: *To smile*, i. e. *to look cheerful or pleasant; to be charming*.—3. *To laugh in ridicule, to mock* [prob. akin to Bœotian *κρίδω* = *γελάω*, “to laugh”].

rīg-ēo, *ūi*, no sup., *ēre*, 2. v. n. *To be stiff*;—at *Ode 12, 3* of the effects of frost [akin to Gr. *πρύέω*].

ripa, *ā*, f. : 1. *A bank of a*

stream.—2. *The beach of the sea.*

rīsērit, 3. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of *rīdēo*.

rī-sus, *sūs*, m. [for *rid-sus*; fr. *rid-ēo*, “to laugh”] *Laughter, a laugh.*

rite, adv. [adverbial abl. of obsol. *ritis* = *ritus*, “a rite”; hence, “a custom,” etc.] *According to custom, duly, right-ly, aright.*

rōbōr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*rōbur*, *rōbōr-is*, “strength”] (“To impart *robur* to”; hence) *To strengthen, invigorate, etc.*

Rōma, *ā*, f. *Rome*; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—Hence, *Rōm-ānus*, *āna*, *ānum*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman* [usually considered akin to *ρόμη*, “strength”; but perhaps connected with *ρέω*, “to flow”; *ρέ-μα*, “a stream or river”]; akin to Sans. root *śru*, “to flow”; and so, “The stream- or river-city”].

Rōmānus, a, um; see *Rōma*.

1. *Rōm-ūlus*, *ūli*, m. [*Rōm-a*, “Rome”] (“The one belonging to *RomaRomulus*; the fabled son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, the twin-brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome. He was worshipped, after death,

under the name of Quirinus.
—Hence, Römīl-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Romulus*; i. e. *Roman*.

2. Römīlus, a, um; see 1. Römīlus.

rösa, æ, f. *A rose* [akin to Gr. *ρόδον*].

röt-o; ävi, åtum, äre, 1. v. a. [röt-a, “a wheel”] (“To turn, etc., like a *röta*”; hence) *To whirl round*.

rüga, æ, f. *A wrinkle* in the face, skin, etc.

rü-Ina, inæ, f. [rü-o, “to fall down”] (“A falling down”; hence) *Overthrow, ruin, destruction*;—at Ode 14, 19 in plur.

rumpo, rüpi, ruptum, rump-ëre, 3. v. a. (“To break, tear, rend”; hence) *To break, violate, a law, etc.* [root RUP, akin to Sans. root LUP, “to break”].

rü-o, i, tum, ëre, 3. v. n. *To rush, rush onwards*.

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. re-versus, “turned back”] (“Back, backwards”; hence) *Back again; anew, afresh*.

rüs, rüris, n. *The country*;—Plur.: *Fields, lands*.

säc-er, ra, rum, adj. *Sacred, holy, hallowed*.—As Subst.: säcra örüm, n. plur.: a. *Sacred things; sacred vessels, sacred statues*; Ode 4, 54.—b. *Sacred rites*; Ode 6, 18

[root SAC, akin to Gr. *ἅγιος*, “holy”; Sans. root YAJ, “to worship” (the deities)].

säcra, örüm; see säcer.

säpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. säpis, “frequent”] *Frequently, often, oftentimes*.

Comp.: säp-ius; (Sup.: säp-issi-me).

säp-ius; see säpe.

säv-io, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [säv-us, “fierce”] (“To be fierce”; hence) *To rage*.

sävus, a, um, adj. *Fierce, cruel, savage, etc.*

säg-ax, äcis, adj. [säg-jo, “to be of quick perception”] (“Prone to be of quick perception”; hence) *Mentally: Quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*.

Säl-ii, örüm (Gen. Sälium, Ode 1, 28), m. plur. [säl-jo, “to leap”] *The Salii* (i. e. *Leapers*); priests of Mars, who made yearly processions through Rome with songs and dances.

sanc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sanc-jo, “to render sacred”] (“Rendered sacred”; hence) 1. *Sacred, holy, etc.*—2. *Venerable, august, etc.*

sanguis, guñis, m.: 1. *Blood*.—2. *Offspring* [akin to Sans. asan or asanj].

säplen-ter, adv. [for säplenter; fr. säplens, säplent-is, “wise”] (“After the manner

of the *sāplēns*"; hence) *Wisely, judiciously, discreetly, prudently.*

saxum, i, n.: 1. *A huge rough stone or fragment of rock.*—2. *Stone*;—at Ode 8, 7 of a stone for a statue.

scilicet, adv. [contr. fr. *scire licet*, "it is permitted to know"] *Indeed, in truth, certainly.*

scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. To tear or rend; to divide by force, to rend asunder [root *SCID*, akin to *σχίζω* (= *σχίσσω*), "to cleave"].

sclo, scivi or scli, scitum, scire, 4. v. a. To know;—at Ode 4, 22 *scire omnia* is the Subject of *est* [§ 156, (8)];—at Ode 7, 17 folld. by clause as Object [§ 156, (8)].

Scōpas, *sc*, m. *Scopas*; a Greek sculptor of Paros, one of the Cyclades Islands, famed for its white marble [Gr. *Σκόπας*].

Scythēs, *sc*, m.: 1. *A Scythian.*—2. In collective force: *The Scythian*, i. e. *the Scythian people, the Scythians*;—a general designation of the nomad races of the north of Europe and Asia [Gr. *Σκύθης*].

sēc-o, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. a. To cut, cut up, cut in pieces, etc.—Pass.: *sēc-or, tus sum, āri.*

*sec-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for *sēqu-tor*; fr. *sēqu-or*] To follow eagerly or continually; to chase, pursue.*

*sectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *sēco*.*

sēcūlum, i, n. ("A race" of persons; hence, "an age, generation"); hence, as the utmost life-time of man) A space of a hundred years, a century;—at Ode 6, 42 there is a reference to the Ludi Seculares which took place once in a hundred years.

*sēc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for *sēqu-undus*; fr. *sēqu-or*, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, of the wind, "fair, favourable"; hence) Of circumstances, etc.: *Favourable, propitious, auspicious, fortunate.**

*sēc-ūris, ūris, f. [*sēc-o*, "to cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) *An axe, battle-axe.**

*sēd, conj. [same word as *sed* = *sine*] ("Apart from, setting aside," etc.; hence) *But.**

*sēd-ēs, is, f. [*sēd-ēo*, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence) *A seat*;—at Ode 9, 6 = "rank, position."*

*sēm-el, adv. *Once*:—non *semel, not once* = *over and over again, repeatedly*; see *non* [akin to Gr. *δι-ός*, "one and the same"; Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "same"].*

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Sans. *sam-a*, in force of “all”].

sentio, *sensi*, *sensum*, *sentire*, 4. v. a.: 1. *To feel, perceive*.—2. With second Acc.: *To feel, perceive, find* a person, etc., to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.; Ode 6, 3.

sépēllo, *sépēlvi* or *sépēlli*, *sépultum*, *sépēlire*, 4. v. a.: 1. *To bury*.—2. P. perf. pass.: *Buried in sleep; slumbering heavily*.—Pass.: *sépēllor*, *sépultus sum*, *sépēliri*.

sépultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *sépēllo*.

séqu-or, (or *sec-*) *ütus sum*, i, 3. v. dep. *To follow, follow after, pursue*, whether actually or figuratively [akin to Gr. *éπωμαι*; Sans. root *SACH*].

Sérēs, um, m. plur. *The Seres*; the modern *Chinese*.
serv-o, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. (“To drag away” from an enemy, or “keep whole”; hence) 1. *To preserve, guard, protect*.—2. *To give heed to, pay attention to, keep, observe* [akin to Gr. *épū-w*, “to drag”].

seu; see *sive*.

si, conj. *If* [Gr. *εἰ*].

si-c, adv. [for *si-ce*; akin to *hic*; with suffix *ce*] *In this way; so, thus*.

sicc-o-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Dry*.—2. *Of persons: Sober, tem-*

perate, abstemious [akin to Sans. root *çUSH*, “to become dry”].

Sicul-us, a, um, adj. [Sicul-i, “the Siculi or Sicilians”] (“Of, or belonging to, the Siculi”; hence) *Sicilian*.

síd-us, *ëris*, n. (“Shape, figure”; hence) *A star, constellation* [Gr. *εἶδος*].

signum, i, n. (“A sign, mark”; hence) 1. *A military standard, an ensign*;—at Ode 1, 16 in figurative force.—2. *A statue*.

silent-i-um, *üi*, n. [sílens, silent-is, “silent”] *A being silent; silence, stillness*.

síl-ëo, *üi*, no sup., *ëre*, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To be silent, to keep silence*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. Act.: *To be silent about; to pass over in silence*.

sim-ilis, *üle*, adj. *Like, similar* [akin to Gr. *διμ-οιος*, and Sans. *sam-a*, in force of “like”].

sim-plex, *plícis*, adj. [for sim-plic-s; fr. sim = sem in semel, “once”; plíc-o, “to fold”] (“One fold”; hence) *Simple, single*:—plus vice simplici, (*more than a simple turn, i. e.*) *more than once*, Ode 14, 13.

sím-ul, adv.: 1. *At once*.—2. *At the same time*.—3. With ac (atque) or alone: *As soon as*; Ode 7, 10 [akin to Gr.

δῆμοιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sinē, prep. gov. abl. [akin to sē, "apart"] *Without*.

sī-tis, tis (Acc. sītim; Abl. sīti), f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence, "exhaustion"; hence) *Thirst* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to destroy"; pass., "to become exhausted"].

sī-ve (contr. seu), conj. [sī, "if"; vē, "or"] *Or if*—sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *whether . . . or*.

sōcī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sōcius, "a friend, companion," etc.] ("To make a *socius* of"; hence) With Dat.: *To join with or to something; to unite, or associate, with*.

sōdālis, is, comm. gen. *A companion*.

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun*;—at Ode 5, 8 in plur. [akin to Gr. ἥλιος; Sans. *svar*].

soll-enn-is, e, adj. [for soll-ann-is; fr. soll-us (= totus), "whole, complete"; ann-us, "a year"] ("That takes place when the year is complete"; hence, "yearly, annual"; hence, in reference to rites, observances, etc., recurring at stated times) *Festive, festal, etc.*

soll-ers, ertis, adj. [for soll-art-s; fr. soll-us, "all, the whole"; ars, art-is, "art"] ("Having all art"; hence)

With Inf.: *Skilful, skilled, clever to do or in doing, etc.*

sollēcīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sollēcīt-us, "greatly moved or tossed"] ("To make *sollēcītus*"; hence, "to agitate, etc.; hence) In a bad sense: *To stir up, incite, tempt, etc.*

soll-i-cī-tus, ta, tun, adj. [soll-us, "whole"; (i) connecting vowel; cī-ēo, "to move or rouse"] ("Wholly moved or roused"; hence) *Anxious, solicitous*.

sōlus, a, um (Gen. sōlius; Dat. sōli), adj.: 1. *Alone*.—2. *The only one, etc., that*.

sōlūtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of solvo.—2. Pa.: With Abl.: *Free from, unshackled by*.

sō-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvēr, 3. v. a. [for sē-luo; fr. sē, "a-part"; luo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) 1. *To unloose, untie, unbind*.—2. *To free, release*, e.g. from a vow by means of its having been satisfied or performed.—Pass.: sō-lvor, lūtus sum, lvi.

sōmn-īum, īi, n. [sōmnus, "sleep"] ("That which pertains to sleep"; hence) *A dream*.

sōn-o, īi, ītum, īre, 1. v. n. *To sound, resound* [akin to Sans. root SVAN, "to sound"].

sōn-us, i, m. [sōn-o, "to sound"] ("That which

sounds"; hence) *A sound*;—at Ode 3, 20 = "the note, voice."

sord-idus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [sord-ēo, "to be filthy"] *Filthy, dirty.*

sōror, *ōris*, f. *A sister* [akin to Sans. *svasri*].

sors, *tis*, f.: 1. *A lot* by which a thing is determined. 2. *Lot*, i. e. *condition, state, in life, etc.*;—at Ode 11, 22 *tūs sortis* is Gen. of quality [§ 128].

spargiēr, old pres. inf. pass. of *spargo*.

spar-go, *si*, *sum*, *gēre*, 3. v. a. *To sprinkle, besprinkle, wet.*—Pass. : **spar-gor**, *sus sum*, *gi* [σπάω, root of σπείρω, "to sow"; hence, "to scatter or strew like seed"].

spā-tlūm, *īi*, n. ("A race-course"; hence, "room"; hence) Of time: *A space* [Gr. στάδιον, Æolic form of στάδιον].

spectandus, *a*, *um*, Gerundive of *specto*: *To be beheld, i. e. conspicuous.*

spec-to, *tāvi*, *tātum*, *tāre*, 1. v. a. intens. [spēc-īo, "to see"] *To look at or towards; to gaze at or upon; to behold.*

spēc-ūlum, *īli*, n. [spēc-īo, "to behold"] ("The beholding thing"; i. e. "the thing in which one beholds one's self"; hence) *A mirror.*

spēr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a.: 1. *To hope.*—2. *To look for, expect, etc.* [probably akin to Sans. root *SPRIH*, "to desire or long for"].

spēs, *spēi* (the Gen. plur. *spērum*, and Dat. and Abl. plur. *spēbus* are found only in post-classical Latin), f. [for *sper-s*, fr. *spēr-o*; the forms *sper-ein*, *sper-es*, and *sper-ibus* being found in some old writers] *Hope.*

spīr-ītus, *ītūs*, m. [spīr-o, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence, "breath"; hence)

1. *Spirit, disposition.*—2. *A poetic spirit or inspiration.*

spīro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: ("To breathe"; hence) a. Of love, etc., as Subject: *To breathe, live, be alive.*—b. *To possess a poetic spirit*; Ode 3, 24.—2. Act.: ("To breathe or breathe forth"; hence) *To be full of; to show, express, manifest, etc.*; Ode 13, 19.

spīssus, *a*, *um*, adj. *Thick.*

splend-idus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [splend-ēo, "to shine or be bright"] ("Shining, bright"; hence) *Brilliant, splendid.*

spon-sa, *īsā*, f. [for *spond-sa*; fr. *spond-ēo*, "to promise solemnly"] ("She who has promised solemnly"; hence) 1. *A betrothed maiden.*—2. *A bride.*

sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*,

sternēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To stretch or spread out; to extend.*—2. *To overthrow, destroy* [root **STAR**, by transposition **STRA**, akin to Sans. root **STRI**, “to spread”].

Stēslchōrus, i, m. *Stesichorus*; a Greek lyric poet of Himēra (now Bonfalino), a city on the N. coast of Sicily. His real name was Tisīas [Gr. Στησίχοπος, “Chorus-exhibiter or Chorus-leader”].

Sthēnēlus, i, m. *Sthenelus*; the charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Σθένελος, “Strong, or Mighty, One”].

strāvi, perf. ind. of *sterno*.

strēp-ītus, itūs, m. [strēpo, “to make a noise”] 1. *A noise, din.*—2. *Of instruments: Sound.*

strēpo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To resound, roar, etc.*

stūd-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. (“*To be in haste*; hence) *With Inf.: To be eager, or desirous, to do, etc.* [akin to Gr. στροβῆ, “haste”].

stūd-ūtum, ūi, n. [stūd-ēo, “to be eager,” etc.] (“*A being eager*; hence) *With Gen.: Eager desire of, eagerness for.*

stult-ītla, itīs, f. [stultus, “foolish”] (“*The quality of the *stultus**”; hence) *Folly*.

stuprum, i, n. *Debauchery.*

Stygīlus, a, um; see *Styx*.

Styx, *Stygis* and *Stygos*, f.

(“*The hateful, or detested, thing*”) *Styx*; a river of the lower world.—Hence, *Stygīlus*, ūa, ūtum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian* [*Στύξ* = *Στύγης*, fr. *στύγιος*, “to hate”].

stūb, prep. gov. abl. (and acc.): 1. *Locally: a. Under, beneath, below.*—b. *Near, or close, to.*—c. *Of mountains or other lofty objects: Under, at the foot of.*—2. *Of power, dominion, etc.: Under, beneath* [akin to Gr. *ὑπό*, Sans. *up-a*].

sub-mitto, mīsi, missum, *mittēre*, 3. v. a. [sūb, “from below”; mitto, “to send”] (“*To send forth from below*; hence) *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce.*

stūb-ōl-es, is, f. [sūb, “from beneath”; ūl-esco, “to grow up”] (“*The thing growing up from beneath*; hence, “*a shoot, etc., of a plant*; hence) *Of persons: Offspring, etc.*

sub-sum, no perf., esse, v. n. [sūb, “under”; sum, “to be”] *With Dat. [§ 107, b]: To be under or beneath.*

stūi (Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se, or reduplicated *sese*), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

1. *Sulpīcius*, ūi, m. *Sulpicius*; a Roman name.—Hence,

*Sulpici-**us***, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sulpicius; Sulpician.*

*2. Sulpicio-**us***, a, um; see 1. *Sulpicius.*

sum, fui, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*—2. With Dat. [§ 107, c]: *To be to one, i. e. I, etc., have.*—3. With Gen. [§ 127, b]: *To be the property of; to belong to; to appertain to* [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. *ēσ-μι* = *εἰμι*, and Sans. root *As*, “to be”; in perf. tenses, and in fut. part. akin to Sans. root *BHū*, “to be”].

summ-a, a, f. [summ-us, “highest”] (“That which is highest”; hence, in amount) *The sum total, the sum.*

sūper, prep. gov. acc. and abl. : 1. With Acc.: *Over, above.*—2. With Abl.: *Respecting, concerning, about, on account of* [akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*].

sūperb-ia, īa, f. [sūperbus, “proud”] (“The state of the *superbusPride, haughtiness.*

sūper-bus, ba, bum, adj. [sūper, “above”] (“That is above” others; hence) 1. *Proud, haughty, arrogant.*—2. Of things: *Splendid, magnificent, superb.*

sūpér-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] (“To be above”; hence) In time: *To exceed.*

sūpér-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *That is above or on high:*

—dī superi, *the gods on high; i. e. the celestial deities.*

sup-plex, plūcis, adj. [for sub-plic-s; fr. sūb, “beneath” or “from beneath”; plic-o, “to fold”] (“Folding, or bending, the knees beneath” one; *i. e.* “kneeling down”; —or “folding, or bending, the hands from beneath or upwards,” by way of entreaty; hence) *Suppliant, supplicating, humble, etc.*

surpūērat, for surrīpūērat, 3. pers. sing. pluperf. ind. of *surrīplo.*

sux-riplō, rīpūi, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-rāplō; fr. sūb, “secretly”; rāplō, “to snatch away”] (“To snatch away secretly or by stealth”; hence) With Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of remoter Object: *To steal an object away from a person, etc.*

sū-us, a, um, pron. adj. [sū-i, “of himself,” etc.] *Of, or belonging to; himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own.*

Sygambrī(Sigambrī),ōrum, m. plur. *The Sygambrī or Sigambrī; a powerful tribe originally inhabiting the country on the S. bank of the Lupia (now Lippe).*

tācīturn-ītas, ītātis, f. [tācīturn-us, “of few words, taciturn”] (“The quality, or

state, of the *faciturnus*”; hence) *Silence, taciturnity*.

tāc-ītus, īta, ītum, adj. [tāc-ēo, “to be silent”] *Silent, still*, etc.; see non.

tāda, ā, f. *A pitch-pine; a pine-tree, pine.*

tālis, le, adj. *Of such a kind; such* [prob. akin to a demonstr. pron. root *TO*, “this,” and Gr. article *τό*].

tāmen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of tam, “so”] (“In so far,” with adversative qualification) *For all that; notwithstanding, nevertheless.*

Tānāis, is, m. *The Tanais* (now the *Don*); a river falling into the *Palus Maeotis* (now “the Sea of Azof”).

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, “so far,” with suffix *dem*] (“Just so far”; hence) *At length, at last.*

taur-ī-form-is, e, adj. [taurus, “a bull”; (i) connecting vowel; form-a, “a form”] *Having, or with, the form of a bull; bull-formed, tauriform; an epithet of the river Aufidus; Ode 14, 25. In Greek also (Euripides, Ion 1261), *ταυρόμορφος*, a word of corresponding meaning, is applied to the river Cephissus. Homer also speaks at Il. 21, 257, of a river “having bellowed like a bull.” The epithet, therefore, seems to be applied to the river, or the*

river-god, in consequence of the roaring of the waters seeming to proceed from some mighty bull.

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. *ταῦρος*; akin to Sans. *sthārin*, “a beast of burden”; compare Anglo-Sax. “steor”; Eng. “steer”].

Tēlēphus, i, m. *Telephus*; a youth mentioned by Horace [Gr. *Τήλεφος*].

tellūs, ūris, f.: 1. *The earth* as opp. to the sea.—2. *Land, country.*

tēlum, i, n. *A weapon* whether for hurling or for close combat;—at Ode 9, 17 applied to “an arrow” [usually referred to Gr. *τῆλε*-ε, “far off”; but rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, in force of “to launch or hurl a weapon”; and so, “the thing launched or hurled”].

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, ārē, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to tempus in etymological force] (“To mingle in due proportion”; hence) *To rule, govern, direct, etc.*

tempētiv-e, adv. [tempētiv-us, “seasonable”; also, “fit”] (“After the manner of the *tempetivus*; hence) 1. *Seasonably, opportunely.*

—2. *Fitly, appropriately.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: tempētiv-ius (Sup. seems not to occur).

tempētivius; see tempētive.

tem-pus, pōris, n. [akin to *tem-plum*] ("A section or portion"; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. Sing. and Plur.: *Time* in general.—2. Plur.: *The times, circumstances*;—at Ode 2, 40 used in reference to the change of present times into the nature of those of the Golden Age.—3. Plur.: *The temples of the head*; Ode 1, 32, etc.

tendo, tētendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To stretch out, extend*.—2. Neut.: *To bend one's way, to go* [akin to *tev*, root of *teívw*, "to stretch"].

tēn-ebra, ebrārum (at Ode 4, 40 *teuēbris*; at Ode 7, 25 *tenēbris*), f. plur. *Darkness* [akin to Sans. *tam-as*, "darkness"].

tēn-ēo, üi, tuui, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold, keep*.—2. *To hold fast, grasp, etc.*—3. *To have possession of, possess, occupy*.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj.: 1. *Delicate, tender*.—2. *Of tender age, youthful*.

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice*.

terra, æ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth, as such*.—2. *The earth, ground, soil*.—3. *A land, country, etc.*—Plur.: *Lands, etc.; i. e. the world* [prob. akin to Gr. *τέρ-σουαι*, "to be, or become,

dry"; Sans. root *TRISH* or *TABSH*, "to thirst"].

terr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [terr-a, "the earth"] ("Of, or belonging to, *terra*"; hence) *Earthly, earth-born, mortal*; Ode 11, 27.

terr-ēo, üi, itum, ērc, 2. v. a. ("To frighten, terrify"; hence, as a result) *To scare away, drive away* [akin to Sans. root *TRAS*, "to tremble"; in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

ter-tiūs, tia, tium, adj. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *Third*.

testis, is, comm. gen. *A witness*.

test-ūdo, üdñis, f. [test-a, "a shell" of animals] ("The having a shell"; "one having a shell"; hence, "a tortoise"; hence, "tortoise-shell"; hence) *A lyre, lute, etc.*

Teucer, cri, m. *Teucer*; son of Telamon and brother of Ajax [Gr. *Τεῦκρος*].

Teucus (Teucer), cri, m. *Teucus or Teucer*; an ancient king of Troy.—Hence, *Teucus*, a, um, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, Teucus or Teucer"; hence) *Trojan* [Gr. *Τεῦκρος*].

Thālia, æ, f. *Thalia*; one of the nine Muses, who presided over Comedy and lyric poetry [Gr. *Θάλεια*, "Blooming One"].

Thēbæ, ārum, f. plur. *Thebes*; the chief city of Bœotia, a country of ancient N. Greece [Gr. Θῆβαι].

Thēseus, ēi and ēos, m. *Theseus*; son of Aegeus and Aethra, king of Athens, and friend of Pirithous; see Pirithous [Gr. Θησεύς, "Founder"].

Thētis, īdis or īdos, f. *Thetis*; a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles [Gr. Θέτις].

Thrāces, um, m. plur. *The Thracians*.—Hence, Thrācius, īa, īum, adj. *Thracian*:—ānīmæ Thrāciæ, the *Thracian winds*, i. e. blowing from Thrace, which lay to the North of both Greece and Italy. The Greeks called these winds ὄρνιθῖαι ἄνεμοι, "bird-winds," as they brought in spring the birds of passage. According to Columella, a Latin writer on country matters, they blew for thirty days; and the same writer states that with them the swallow arrived; see Itys [Gr. Θράκες].

Thrācius, a, um; see Thrāces. thȳmum, i, n. *Thyme*;—at Ode 2, 29 in plur. [Gr. θύμον].

tibīa, æ, f. ("A shin-bone"; hence) *A pipe or flute made of the "tibia" of an animal.*

Tibur, īris, n. *Tibur* (now *Tivoli*); a town of Latium on the Anio.

Tigris, is or īdis (at Ode 14, 46 Tigris), m. *The river Tigris*, which obtained its name from the rapidity of its waters [Gr. Τίγρης, fr. a Persian word signifying "an arrow"].

tim-ēo, īi, no sup., īre, 2. v. a. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

tim-īdus, īda, īdun, adj. [tim-ēo, "to fear"] With Inf. [§ 140, 4]: *Dreading, afraid to do, etc.*;—for non timidus, Ode 9, 52, see non.

tingo, tinxi, tintum, ting-ēre, 3. v. a. *To wet, moisten*;—at Ode 12, 23 = "to entertain, treat" with wine.

titūlus, i, m.: 1. *An inscription, title, on statues, etc.*—2. *A title of honour, honourable appellation, etc.*

Tityos, i, m. *Tityos*; a giant slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona. So huge was he that in Tartarus his body extended over nine acres. His punishment consisted in being chained to a rock, while a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as rapidly as it was devoured [Gr. Τίτυος].

tondēo, tōtondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. *To lop, cut, trees, etc.*—Pass. : tondēor, tonsum sum, tondēri.

tonsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tondēo.

Torqu-ātus, āti, m. [torqu-
is, “a collar” for the neck]
 (“One provided with a *torqu-is* ; Collar-wearer”) *Torqu-
atus* (*Lucius Manlius*) ; a
 descendant of Titus Manlius
 Imperiosus, who obtained, and
 handed down to his descend-
 ants, the name of *Torquatus*,
 from his having spoiled a Gaul,
 whom he had slain in single
 combat, of his *torquis* or
 twisted neck-chain or collar.

torrēo, *torrī*, *tostum*, *torr-
ēre*, 2. v. a. *To burn, inflame* ;
 —at Ode 1, 12 used figuratively
 with regard to love [akin
 to Sans. root *TRISH*, “to
 thirst”; Gr. *τέρπο-ουατ*, “to
 become dry”].

tōt, num. adj. indecl. *So
 many* [akin to *tōtus*; see
 tōtus].

tōt-īdem, num. adj. indecl.
 [*tōt*, “so many”] *Just so
 many, just as many*.

tō-tus, *ta*, *tum* (Gen. *tōtūs*;
 Dat. *tōti*), adj. (“Increased”;
 hence) *The whole or entire,
 the whole of* [akin to Sans.
 root *TU*, in meaning of “to
 increase”].

trabs, *trābis*, f. (“A beam”;
 hence) *A roof* [akin to Gr.
 τράπ-ηξ].

trac-tus, *tūs*, m. [for *trah-
 tus*; fr. *trāh-o*, in force of
 “to draw out”] (“A drawing,
 or dragging, out”; hence) *A
 district, region, tract, as that*

which is drawn out or ex-
 tended.

trāhō, *traxi*, *tractum*, *trāh-
 ēre*, 3. v. a. *To drag or draw*.
 trans, prep. gov. acc. *Be-
 yond, across, over* [akin to
 Sans. root *TR̄I*, “to pass
 over”].

trans-vōlo, *vōlāvi*, *vōlātum*,
 vōlāre, 1. v.a. [trans, “beyond”;
 vōlo, “to fly”] *To fly beyond
 or past*.

trēm-endus, *enda*, *endum*,
 adj. [trēm-o, (act.) “to trem-
 ble at”] (“That is to be
 trembled at”; hence) *Fearful,
 dreadful, formidable, terrible,
 tremendous*.

trēm-ūlus, *ūla*, *ūlum*, adj.
 [trēm-o, (neut.) “to trem-
 ble”] *Trembling, tremulous,
 shaking*.

trēpīd-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1.
 v. n. [trēpīd-us, “trembling”]
 (“To be *trēpīdus*;” hence,
 “to tremble”; hence) *Of a
 flame as Subject: To waver,
 flicker*.

trīpōdas, *um*, plur. of *trī-
 pus*.

trīpus, *ōdis* (Acc. Plur. *trī-
 pōdas*, Ode 8, 8), m. *A three-
 footed seat, a tripod* [Gr.
 τρίποδος].

trīumphus, i, m.: 1. *A tri-
 umphal procession, a tri-
 umph*; see *Cāpītōlūm*.—2. *A
 victory, triumph* [Gr. *θραυστός*,
 a processional hymn in honour
 of Bacchus].

Trōēs, um; Trōja, æ; see Trōs.

Trō-s, is, m. [Trō-s, “of, or belonging to, Tros,” a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy took its name] (“One belonging to *Tros*”; hence) *A Trojan, a man of Troy*.—Plur.: Trō-ēs, um (Acc. Trōäs, Ode 6, 15), *The Trojans*.—Hence, Trō-ja (= Trō-ia), ja, f. (“The city of Tros”) *Troy*; —the taking of Troy by the Greeks is said to have occurred B.C. 1184.—At Ode 6, 3 Achilles is called *prope victor Trojæ*, probably in allusion to his having slain Hector; see Hector.

tū, tūi (plur. vos), pers. pron. *Thou, you* [τύ, Doric form of σύ].

tūlēris, 2. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of fero.

Tullus, i. m. *Tullus*; i. e. at Ode 7, 15 *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome.

tum, adv. *At that time*; then [prob. akin to a demonstr. root to; Gr. τό].

tūm-Idus, īda, īdum, adj. [tūm-ēo, “to swell”] (“Swelling, swollen”; hence, in reference to pride) *Proud, haughty, arrogant*.

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, “to swell”] (“A swelling”; hence) *Milit. t. t.*: *A sudden war or alarm of war; an outbreak of war*; —

at Ode 4, 47 folld. by Subjective Gen.

tun-ō, adv. [contr. and altered fr. tum-ce] *At that time, then*.

turg-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [turg-ēo, “to be swollen”] *Swollen*.

turma, æ, f. : 1. *A troop, or squadron, of cavalry*.—2. *A troop, band, throng, etc., in general*.

turp-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [turp-is, in force of “ugly”] *To render ugly, to disfigure*.

turris, is, f. *A tower* [Gr. τύπης].

tū-s, ris, n. *Incense, frankincense*; —at Odes 1, 22; 2, 52 in plur. [Gr. θύ-ος].

Tusc-us, a, um, adj. [Tusc-i, “the Tuscī, Tuscans, or Etrurians”; the inhabitants of Etruria] *Of, or belonging to, the Tuscī; Tuscan, Etrurian*: —*Tusca aquora*, i. e. the Tuscan Sea or *Mare Infērum*, Ode 4, 54.

tūt-ēla, īlæ, f. [tūt-or, “to protect”] (“A protecting”; hence, “protection, defence”; hence) 1. *A guardian, protector*; Ode 14, 43.—2. *Charge, care*; Ode 6, 33.

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ēor, “to see to”] (“Seen to, guarded”; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger*.

tū-us, a, um, pron. *versus*.

[tū, tū-i, "thou"] *Thy, thine, your.*

Tyndārīdæ, ārum, m. plur. Sons of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, the husband of Leda the mother of Helen and Clytemnestra and of Castor and Pollux; Castor and Pollux; see Castor.

Tyrrhēn-us, a, um, adj. [Tyrrhēn-i, "the Etrurians"] Etrurian; Tuscan;—at Ode 15, 3 Tyrrhēnum sequor = Tusca æquora; see Tuscus.

1. *über, ēris, n.:* 1. *A mother's breast.*—2. Of wild animals: *A dug* [akin to Gr. ὀδηπ; Sans. दाहर; cf. Eng. "udder"].

2. *über, ēris, adj. [über, "a teat, udder, dug," etc., yielding milk; hence, "fruitfulness, fertility"]* ("Having über"; hence, "fruitful, fertile"; hence) Of the productions of the earth: *Copious, rich, plentiful, abundant.*

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui, "who, which"] 1. Of place: *At which place, where.*—2. Of time: *When.*

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. To take revenge for, to avenge, a wrong committed.

*ultr-ā, prep. and adv. [ob-sol. *ulter, ultr-i*, "that is beyond"]* 1. Prep. gov. Acc.: *Beyond.*—2. Adv.: *Beyond,*

further, whether in place, time, or degree.

ultr-o, adv. [ulter, ultr-i, "beyond"] ("Beyond on the further side"; hence) *On his, etc., part; on one's own accord, voluntarily.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

umbra, æ, f. A shadow.

und-a, æ, f. ("That which wets") 1. *Water.*—2. *A wave, billow* [akin to Sans. root UND, "to wet or moisten"].

u-nde, adv. [for c-unde; fr. qu-i, "who, which"] 1. Of place: *From which place, whence.*—2. Of origin: *From what, whence.*

*und-ī-que, adv. [und-e, "whence"; (i) connecting vowel; indefinite suffix que] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *On all sides.**

*ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnius; Dat. ūni), adj. *One; a single person, etc.* [akin to Gr. ἕν, ἕν-īs].*

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town.*—2. *THE city, i. e. Rome;* Ode 2, 41.

*urgēo, ursi, no sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. ("To press, urge," etc.; hence) *To weigh down, oppress, etc.*—Pass.: urgēor, no perf., urgēri.*

ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrēre, 3.

v. a.: 1. *To burn*.—2. *To burn up*; *to consume, destroy, by fire* [akin to Sans. root USH, “to burn”].

u-s-quam, adv. [akin to qui, (indef.) “any”; with s epenthetic, and suffix quam; 1. *Any where, in any place*.—2. With verb of motion: *Any whither*.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with s epenthetic; quē, indefinite suffix] In time: *Continuously* from this time forth; *constantly, continually, ever*.

ūt (ūti), adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: a. *As*.—b. *Like as*.—c. *In what manner, how*.—d. In exclamations: *How! how much! how greatly!*—2. Conj.: *That*; *in order that*.

ut-cumque (ut-cunque), adv. [ut, “when”; indefinite suffix cumque] *Whenever, at whatever time*.

1. ūti; see ūt.

2. ūti, pres. inf. of ūtor.

ūtīle, is; see ūtīlis.

ūtīlis, ūle, adj. [ūt-or, “to use”] (“That may, or can, be used”; hence, “useful”; hence) *Profitable, advantageous*.—As Subst.: ūtīle, is, n. *That which is profitable or advantageous; profit, advantage*.

ūtinam, adv. [§ 147] *Oh! that, would that, etc.*

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To use, make use of, employ*.

ūv-īdus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [obsol. ūv-ēo, “to be moist”]

1. *Moist, damp, wet, humid*.—2. *Moistened; i. e. well soaked with wine, having drunk copiously or freely*.

vacca, ū, f. *A cow* [prob. akin to Sans. vāča, “a cow”].

vāč-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [vāč-ō, “to be empty”] 1. *Empty, unoccupied*;—at Ode 14, 36 applied to the palace which Cleopatra had left “empty” when she fled to the Mausoleum in which she effected her death by the bite of an asp.—2. With Abl.: *Free from, etc.*

vāg-us, ū, um, adj. *Wandering, roving about* [prob. akin to Sans. root vāJ, “to go”].

vāl-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. (“To be strong”; hence) With Inf.: *To have the power to do, etc.; to be able, or mighty, to do, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. bal-a, “strength”].

vast-o, ūvi, ūtum, ēre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, “waste”] *To lay waste, devastate, pillage*.—Pass.: *vast-or, ūtus sum, ūri*.

vastus, ū, um, adj. (“Empty, waste,” etc.; hence) *Vast, huge, immense*.

vā-tes, tis, comm. gen. (“A speaker”; hence, “a soothsayer”; hence) *A poet, bard* [prob. akin to vā, root of ūt-].

ri, "to speak"; and to φα, whence φά-σκω φη-μι, "to say" [].

வீ, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. वा, a particle denoting "option"].

வீ, conj. [akin to வீ-o, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) *Or if you will; or:—* வீ . . . வீ, *either . . . or.*

வீஞா, ஓசிஸ, adj.: 1. *Swift.*—2. In adverbial force: *Swift-ly, quickly.*

வீ-லும், லி, n. [for வீ-லும்; fr. வீ-o, "to carry"] ("The carrying thing"; hence) *A sail:—vela dare (ventis), to give the sails (to the winds), i. e. to set sail, to sail.*

வீ-உத் (-உதி), adv. [வீ, "even"; உத, "as"] *Even as, like as, just as.*

வீ-ஏரோ, ஏராடுசும், ஏராரி, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To worship, reverence with religious awe, revere, adore.*—2. *To implore, entreat, supplicate* [akin to Sans. root வான், "to worship"].

1. வீநி, pres. imperat. of வீநா.

2. வீநி, perf. ind. of வீநா.

வீநா, வீநி, ventum, வீநாரே, 4. v. n. *To come.*

வீநுஸ், i. m. ("The blowing thing"; hence) *Wind* [akin to Sans. root வா, "to blow," through part. pres. வாந்த, "blowing"; cf. Sans. வா-ஏ, "wind," as "the blowing thing"].

வீநுஸ், ஏரிஸ, f. ("The loved one") 1. *Venus*; the goddess of love and beauty.—2. *Love, as a passion or emotion* [akin to Sans. root வான், "to love"].

வீர், வீரிஸ, n. *Spring* [Gr. Φλόη].

வீர்வீஸ், அரும், f. plur. *Boughs, or branches, of laurel, olive, or myrtle; sacred boughs, etc.*

வீர்வூம், i. n. *A word.*

வீர்வாஸ், நா, num, adj. [வீர், "spring"] *Of, or belonging to, the spring; spring-, vernal.*

வீர்வெக்ஸ், லீசீ, m. [vert-o, "to turn"] ("The turning thing"; hence) 1. *The top, or crown, of the head.*—2. *The top, point, or summit of a thing*;—at Ode 11, 12 of the point of a flame.

வீர்வெர்டி, வெர்ஸம், வீர்வேரி, 3. v. a.: 1. *To turn.*—2. *To change, alter* [akin to Sans. root வெறிட, "to turn"].

வீர்வூம், adv. [வீருஸ், "true"] ("Truly"; hence, in adversative force) *But.*

வீர்வெ-தீஸ், தீஸ், f. ("That which is worn or put on"; hence) *Clothing; a garment, robe, etc.* [akin to Gr. Φερ-θή, and Sans. root வாஸ், "to wear" as clothes; "to put on"].

வீர்வெ-உதும், அரே, 1. v. a. *To forbid*;—at Ode 8, 28 folld. by Objective clause.

வீர்வெ-உலுஸ், உலா, உலும், adj.

Old, advanced in years, aged [prob. akin to Gr. *Fér-os*, “a year”].

vēt-us, ēris, adj. *Old, ancient* [prob. akin to Gr. *Fér-os*, “a year”].

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [= *veh-so*; fr. *věh-o*, “to carry”] (“To carry much or frequently”; hence, of the result of such carrying, “to shake violently”; hence) *To harass, molest, etc.*—Pass. : *vexor*, ātus sum, āri.

vic-is, em, e : Plur. **vic-es**, ībus (other cases wanting), f. *Change, alternation*;—at Ode 7, 3 in plur.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [*vinco*, “to conquer,” through root *vic*] *Conqueror, victor*.—As Adj. : *Conquering, victorious*.

vi-trix, trīcis, f. [id.] (“She that conquers.”)—As Adj. :) *Conquering, victorious*.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinco*.

vídéo, vidi, visum, vídēre, 2. v. a. : 1. *To see*.—2. Pass. : *To seem, appear*—Pass. : **vídēor**, visus sum, vídēri [akin to Gr. *ἰδ-εῖν*; Sans. root *VID*, “to perceive”; originally “to see”].

vidi, perf. ind. of *vídéo*.

vídūs, ūa, ūum, adj. *Widowed*;—at Ode 5, 30 trees are termed *viduæ* to which vines are not trained [akin to Sans. *vidhavā*, “a

widow”; fr. *vi*, negative particle; *dhava*, “a husband”].

vīg-or, ūris, m. [vīg-ēo, “to be vigorous”] *A being vigorous; vigour, force, etc.*

vinclo, vinxi, vinctum, vincire, 4. v. a. : 1. *To bind*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To encircle, surround, etc.*—Pass. : *vincior*, vinctus sum, vinciri.

vincō, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. : 1. *To conquer, overcome*.—2. *To get the better of, prevail upon*.—Pass. : *vincor*, victus sum, *vinci*.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinclo*.

vinc-ūlum, ūli, n. [vinc-ō, “to bind”] (“The binding thing”; hence, “a rope, cord,” etc.; hence) *A bond, fetter, chain*.

Vindēlīci, ūrum, m. plur. *The Vindelici*; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (now Augsburg).

vindex, ūcis, comm. gen. [for *vindic-s*; fr. *vindīco*, in force of “to avenge”] *An avenger, punisher*.

vīn-um, i, n. *Wine*;—at Odes 5, 31; 12, 16, etc., in plur. [Gr. *Folv-os*].

vīr, vīri, m. *A man* [akin to Sans. *vīra*, “a hero”].

vīrō, no perf. nor sup. ēre, 2. v. n. (“To be green,” hence) *Of persona: To be* “

one's, etc., *bloom*; *to bloom*, *be blooming*

vires, ūm, plur. of *vis*.

VirgilIus, ii, m. *Virgilius* or *Virgil*.—Whether Ode 12 was addressed to the Poet Virgil, or some one else of his name, is a disputed point.

virgo, ūnis, f. : 1. *A virgin*, *maiden*.—2. *A young woman*, *a girl*.

vīr-īdis, ūde, adj. [vīr-ēo, "to be green"] *Green*.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vīr, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) 1. *Valour*, *bravery*.—2. *Moral worth* or *excellence*; *virtue*;—at Ode 14, 3 in plur.—3. *Of animals*: *Goodness*, *excellence*, etc.

vis, vis (plur. *vires*, ūm), f. : 1. *Strength*, *power*, whether physical or mental.—2. *Force*, *violence*.—3. *Plenty*, *abundance* [Gr. *Fis*].

vi-sō, si, sum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for *vid-so*; fr. *vīd-ēo*, "to see, to look at"] 1. *To look at attentively*; *to behold*, *survey*.—2. *To go to see, to visit*.

vi-ta, tæ, f. [for *viv-ta*; fr. *vīv-o*, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life*.

vi-tis, tis, f. *A vine* [akin to Sans. *vitas*, "a cane or reed"].

vīto, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1. v. a. *To avoid*, *shun*.

vitr-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [*vitr-um*, "glass"] ("Of, or

made of, glass; glass." ; hence) *Of the sea*: *Glassy*; *clear*, *bright*, etc.

vītūlus, i, m. *A calf* [Gr. *Fitālōs*].

vīv-īdus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [vīv-o, "to live"] ("Living"; hence) *Lively*, *vigorous*, *vivid*.

vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvēre, 3. v. n. : 1. *To live, have life*.—2. *To live*; i. e. *to last, endure, remain* [akin to Sans. root *jīv*].

vixi, perf. ind. of *vīvo*.

vōc-o, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1. v. a. : 1. *To call*.—2. With second Acc. : *To call a person, etc.*, that which is denoted by the second Acc.; Ode 9, 45 [akin to Sans. root *vāch*, "to speak"].

vōl-īto, ūtāvi, ūtātum, ūtāre, 1. v. n. freq. [vōl-o, "to fly"] ("To fly to and fro"; hence) *Of persons*: *To hasten hither and thither*, etc.

vōlō, vōlūi, velle, v. a. irreg. With Inf. : *To wish, desire, to do, etc.* [akin to Gr. *βολ*, root of *βόλ-ομαι* = *βο(ύ)λ-ομαι*, "to wish"; and Sans. root *vṛi*, "to choose"].

vōlū-bīlis, bīle, adj. [for *volv-bīlis*, fr. *volv-o*, "to roll"] *Of waters*: *Rolling*.

vōl-īcer, ucris, ucre, adj. [vōl-o, "to fly"] ("Made, or formed, for flying"; hence, "winged"; hence) *Swift*, *rapid, fleet, winged, etc.*

völup-tas, tātis, f. [volup, “pleasant”] (“The quality of the *volup*”; hence) *Pleasure, delight*, etc., whether of mind or body.

volvo, volvi, völütum, volvēre, 3. v. a. *To roll, roll along*, whether actually or figuratively.—Pass. : volvor, völütus sum, volvi [akin to Gr. *Feλύω*, “to roll”].

vō-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vōv-ēo, “to vow”] (“That which is vowed”; hence) *A vow*.

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōco, “to call”] (“That which calls”; hence) 1. *The voice*.—2. *A word*;—at Ode 6, 22 in plur. (= entreaties).

vulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulg-us, “the common people”] (“To spread among the *vulgas*”; hence) *To spread*

abroad, make widely or generally known.—Pass. : vulg-or, ātus sum, āri.

vul-tus (old form vol-tus), tūs, m. [prob. völ-o, “to wish”] (“The wishing, or expressing one’s wish” by the looks; hence) 1. *Expression of countenance, aspect, mien*.—2. *Face, countenance*.—3. Of things: *Face, look, appearance, aspect*.

Xanthus, i, m. *The Xanthus*; a river of Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name [Gr. Ξάνθος, “Gold-coloured” stream].

Zēphyrus, i, m.: 1. *Zephyr*.—2. *Wind* or *the West wind*.—3. *Wind* in general [Gr. Ζέφυρος].

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